

Algeria	4.00	Dir.	Israel	1.50	Sheq.	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Argentina	1.00	Peso	Italy	1.00	Lira	1.00	West Germany	1.00
Australia	1.00	Dollar	Japan	1.00	Yen	1.00	France	1.00
Belgium	1.00	Franc	South Korea	1.00	Won	1.00	Great Britain	1.00
Canada	1.00	Dollar	Taiwan	1.00	New Taiwan Dollar	1.00	Spain	1.00
Denmark	1.00	Krone	Thailand	1.00	Baht	1.00	Sweden	1.00
East Germany	1.00	Mark	USSR	1.00	Ruble	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Finland	1.00	Markka	West Germany	1.00	Mark	1.00	U.S.	1.00
France	1.00	Franc	Yugoslavia	1.00	Dinar	1.00		
Germany	1.00	Mark						
Greece	1.00	Drachma						
Hong Kong	1.00	Dollar						
India	1.00	Rupia						
Indonesia	1.00	Rupia						
Iran	1.00	Rial						
Italy	1.00	Lira						
Japan	1.00	Yen						
South Korea	1.00	Won						
Taiwan	1.00	New Taiwan Dollar						
Thailand	1.00	Baht						
USSR	1.00	Ruble						
West Germany	1.00	Mark						
France	1.00	Franc						
Great Britain	1.00	Pound						
Spain	1.00	Peseta						
Sweden	1.00	Krona						
Switzerland	1.00	Franc						
U.S.	1.00	Dollar						
Yugoslavia	1.00	Dinar						



Three of the presiding World Court judges, left to right: José Sette-Camara of Brazil, Taslim Olatunji Elias of Nigeria and Manfred Lachs of Poland.

East Germany Joins Boycott of Summer Olympics

IOC Head Seeks Chernenko Talks

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Staff Writer

WARSAW — East Germany, a sports powerhouse, joined the Soviet-led boycott of the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles on Thursday, dealing another serious blow to the level of international competition that can be expected.

Meanwhile, Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, announced that he was seeking an urgent meeting in Moscow with President Konstantin U. Chernenko to head off the possibility of withdrawal from the games of nearly 20 Soviet athletes and to persuade the Russians to participate in Los Angeles.

Speaking in Lausanne, Switzerland, Mr. Samaranch said he hoped to arrange the Moscow trip in the next few days and would be returning with a letter for Mr. Chernenko.

Chernenko from President Ronald Reagan that "contains many reassurances." The IOC chief met with Mr. Reagan in Washington on Wednesday.

East Germany was the second East European nation to follow Moscow's lead and opt out of the summer games. Bulgaria withdrew Wednesday.

A statement by the East German Olympic Committee echoed Soviet charges of insufficient guarantees for the security of its sportsmen in Los Angeles, saying the action was taken to "protect the honor, dignity and life" of East German athletes.

The heads of the national Olympic committees of Poland and Czechoslovakia were reported to be in Moscow for talks with Soviet sports officials, but the official newspapers of both countries hinted strongly that their Olympic teams, too, would not attend the games.

Among the East Europeans, only the Romanians, who often take foreign policy stands at variance with their Warsaw Pact allies, have indicated that they will send athletes to participate in the games.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.S. Didn't Read Moscow's Signals

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say the American Embassy in Moscow as well as U.S. intelligence agencies misread signals over a period of weeks that the Soviet Union might withdraw from the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.

When the decision was announced Tuesday, a State Department official said, "We were absolutely dumbfounded."

Officials conceded that in retrospect there were abundant signs from public as well as private sources that Moscow was unhappy and uncertain about participating in the games.

The misreading in the U.S. government was blamed on wishful thinking, continued Soviet preparations, advance ticket payments and a belief that the Russians placed a

high priority on the honors and prestige they usually win at Olympic contests.

Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, was led to believe two weeks ago that he would receive a personal invitation to see President Konstantin U. Chernenko in Moscow to answer any questions standing in the way of Soviet participation, according to Reagan administration and Olympic sources.

A letter from President Ronald Reagan, considered in official circles to be "the frosting on the cake" to guarantee Soviet participation, was drawn up at the White House on the expectation that Mr. Ueberroth would take it to Moscow.

But the expected Soviet invitation never came to Mr. Ueberroth.

White House sources said the letter was similar to the one Mr. Reagan gave shortly after the Soviet Union's withdrawal announcement to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

It reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to full participation.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Tripoli Attack Shows Anti-Qadhafi Group's New Boldness

By John K. Cooley
Washington Post Staff Writer

LIBYA — The man in charge of the group claiming responsibility for Tuesday's attempted assassination in Tripoli against the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi is a self-proclaimed, quiet Libyan in his forties.

Muhammad Youssef Magarief served under Colonel Qadhafi as the government's auditor general and ambassador to India. Today, as secretary-general of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, he heads an organization dedicated to the overthrow of Colonel Qadhafi.

According to an associate, Mr. Magarief made an unannounced visit to Washington to make the case that opposition is active against Colonel Qadhafi following the five-hour attack Tuesday. The front claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to The Associated Press in London.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said Mr. Magarief had no appointment there nor was he known to be in Washington.

Mr. Magarief's war, in which he seeks Western moral and political support, but

not — at least publicly — military intervention, aims to free Libya of Colonel Qadhafi and Mr. Magarief says to install something like a Western parliamentary government with roots in Islam.

The Tripoli attack, which early reports said had been launched against Colonel Qadhafi's fortress-like barracks residence and headquarters just outside Tripoli, was the culmination of a process triggered by the April 17 slaying of a British policeman and wounding of 11 of the front's demonstrators, apparently by a gunman inside the Libyan mission in London.

Since then, Mr. Magarief's group has become the most vocal of a dozen anti-Qadhafi Libyan organizations and individuals, such as a London-based former Libyan technocrat, Mahmoud Maghrebi, or Abdel Hamid Bakouch, who is now based in Cairo and was once prime minister under the late King Idris. Colonel Qadhafi overthrew the king in 1969.

Observers of Arab affairs here have detected in past pronouncements by Mr. Magarief and his followers a caution and moderation that they are now apparently casting aside, as they embark on what they

say is a program for revolution against Colonel Qadhafi.

The day before the Tripoli battle, the front suffered a serious loss. Ahmed Ibrahim Elwas, a former Libyan chargé d'affaires in Guyana and a key front leader, was killed in a gun battle with security troops inside Libya near the Tunisian border. At least two others were taken prisoner.

Colonel Qadhafi's men say the three were caught while infiltrating from Tunisia, and that those captured have provided Colonel Qadhafi with lists of the front's members in Libya and abroad.

As former auditor general, Mr. Magarief has denounced what he called the "wild and reckless squandering" of Libya's oil revenues, which he estimated at \$23 billion in 1980 but now well below half that figure because of the world oil glut.

Since the mid-1970s, the money had been spent for arms purchases from the Soviet Union, France and Italy; for American, British and other mercenaries; for military adventures in Chad and Uganda, as well as for promotion of revolution from Northern Ireland to the Philippines.

Mr. Magarief, who has described Colonel Qadhafi's efforts to acquire a nuclear capability as "frantic," defected in 1980. From Western Europe, Sudan and Morocco, he pieced together the Salvation Front. In its first proclamation on Oct. 7, 1981, the front called for Colonel Qadhafi's overthrow, to be followed by a transitional government to set up elections and draft a constitution.

Colonel Qadhafi's "revolutionary committees," sitting as people's courts, then condemned Mr. Magarief and other opponents to death in absentia. Other senior Libyan diplomats joined the front. They have included Abdel Salem Ali Aila, a colleague of Mr. Magarief's from the New Delhi embassy, and Ibrahim Abdel Aziz, former chargé d'affaires in Argentina.

In September 1983, the former ambassador to Jordan, Aziz Omar Shenhil, defected to the front. He denounced what he said was a plot to kill King Hussein.

The front held its first national congress in 1981. Since then, Mr. Magarief has served as secretary general and spokesman, supported by rudimentary bureaucratic machinery.

With Hart Victories, Race Centers on California, New Jersey

By Howell Raines
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — With Gary Hart's victories in Ohio and Indiana, the Democratic presidential campaign has entered a new phase of competition that centered on the California and New Jersey primaries and on the overall battle for delegates.

Advisers to Walter F. Mondale conceded that the former vice president, who had hoped to win enough delegates for the nomination by carrying Ohio, now faced a

struggle that would continue at least through the final primaries on June 5 in California, New Jersey, West Virginia, New Mexico and South Dakota.

But they insisted that Mr. Mondale would go into the Democratic National Convention in July with the 1,967 delegates required for nomination.

In response, Senator Hart predicted Wednesday that he would stop Mr. Mondale short of that number and then defeat the Minnesota in a scramble for uncommitted delegates in the period between

the last primaries and the start of the convention on July 16. "This race will not allow itself to shut down early," Mr. Hart said.

Mr. Hart's advisers noted that most of the remaining contests are in the West, in what are presumed to be his strongholds, and they predicted he would win three-quarters of the delegates in those contests.

Privately, some of Mr. Mondale's aides acknowledged that Mr. Hart was probably ahead in California and running even with him in New Jersey. California will

choose 306 delegates on June 5 and New Jersey 107.

These two states emerged as the battlegrounds of the next stage of the campaign following a group of primaries Tuesday that shook up the nomination contest just as it appeared to be settling into a predictable pattern.

Despite losing Ohio by 2 percentage points and Indiana by 1 point, Mr. Mondale picked up sizable delegate blocs in both states and, by winning primaries in Maryland and North Carolina by wide margins, gained more delegates



Tass Says Reagan Talk Was a 'Shameless Lie'

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sharply escalated its attacks against President Ronald Reagan on Thursday, describing him as a liar and comparing his foreign policy to that pursued by Hitler.

The accusations appeared to foreshadow a tough propaganda line against Mr. Reagan's administration in the coming months.

Moscow's boycott of the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles seems to be part of an effort to humiliate the president in an election year.

In a quick rejoinder to Mr. Reagan's televised speech Wednesday night, the news agency Tass used invective rarely employed against leaders of other countries.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's address was "a shameless lie from beginning to end" and an effort to justify the U.S. policy of "military interference and aggression" in Central America.

"Since the times of Hitler's reign," the agency said, "no government has interfered so persistently, so openly and brazenly in the internal affairs of sovereign states as has the Reagan administration, utilizing all means at its disposal, including military force, to press for overthrow of lawful governments."

Mr. Reagan's argument was not backed up "by a single fact," it

continued. Instead, Mr. Reagan showed "the political primitivism and narrow-mindedness of the present administration" by squeezing complex social processes under a label in Central America "in the procrustean bed of ossified anti-Communism."

The president's contention of Soviet and other foreign interference in Central America was described as "deliberate, crude and malicious lies totally unrelated to reality."

"His speech," Tass said, "is yet another exercise in demagoguery, slander, in whipping up of anti-Communism, chauvinism and hatred for other countries and peoples, in preaching openly state terrorism and war."

It follows from Mr. Reagan's speech, Tass said, that "he needs this propaganda exercise to force Congress to increase drastically allocations both for military assistance to pro-American regimes in Central America and for expanding U.S. military interference in that region."

The Soviet press and television continued to carry sharp attacks on Mr. Reagan in connection with Moscow's decision to stay away from the Olympics.

Members of the Soviet national team are quoted as criticizing Mr. Reagan for the turn of events and as fully supporting the decision of the Soviet National Olympic Committee.

INSIDE

□ In Cameroon, hundreds of people face tribunals and execution following an attempted coup. Page 5.

□ Costa Rica reportedly has asked for increased military aid from the U.S. Page 6.

BUSINESS FINANCE

□ Royal Dutch/Shell appears headed for victory in its effort to win 100-percent control of Shell Oil. Page 13.

WEEKEND

□ Hack Searcy looks every inch the student, but his illustrated books are seriously the work of a professional. Page 9.

TOMORROW

□ The Basque problem remains one of the major issues facing Spain's Socialist government.

New Lebanese Cabinet, As 'Defense Council,' Will Command Army

The Associated Press

BIKFAYA, Lebanon — Lebanon's Christian and Moslem leaders met Thursday for the first session of the national unity cabinet and agreed to set up a "defense council" of all its members to replace the current army command.

The move placed army regulars under the direct control of the government.

"We are now marching toward peace," said Prime Minister Rashid Karame. He said the cabinet would meet again Friday to discuss measures to "restore normality to the country," including reopening the crossings between East and West Beirut, as well as the port and international airport.

"For the first time since 1975, Lebanese leaders are meeting without the presence of third parties," Beirut radio said. "This is a historic meeting."

The cabinet had been selected to include equal numbers of Christian and Moslem leaders. The interior minister-designate, Abdullah al-Rassi did not attend the session Thursday.

Mr. Rassi's father-in-law, former President Suleiman Franjeh, has insisted on being represented by a member of his own Maronite Christian community. Mr. Rassi is a Greek Catholic.

Mr. Karame said the cabinet had appointed Information Minister Joseph Stak as acting interior minister.

The cabinet, Mr. Karame said, also designated five of its members to map out a "cabinet working program" that would then be discussed in the Lebanese parliament, where a vote of confidence would be sought.

The five-man ministerial committee is made up of Mr. Karame; the Shiite Moslem leader Nabih Berri; the education and labor minister, Salim al-Hoss; the finance and housing minister, Camille Chamoun; and Mr. Stak.

The Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, who has repeatedly demanded President Amin Gemayel's resignation, stayed on for a private 20-minute session with the president after the other Christian and Moslem leaders had left.

The warring leaders' two previous "reconciliation" conferences in Switzerland — in Geneva in November and in Lausanne in March — had failed to bring an end to the violence that has claimed more than 60,000 lives since 1975.

Shortly before Mr. Gemayel opened the session, Christian and Moslem militiamen along Beirut's demarcation line traded intermittent sniper and mortar fire. But police said the Green Line fighting came to a halt at about the time the cabinet session began.

The cabinet met for two hours, under Mr. Gemayel's leadership, at his summer residence in his hometown of Bkfaya, 16 kilometers (10 miles) northeast of Beirut.

The atmosphere was good, a smiling Mr. Gemayel said as he left the palace for lunch.

Mr. Karame, asked if problems had arisen during the meetings, responded that there were "no problems at all."

"We are here to solve problems, not to create them," he added, characterizing the atmosphere of the first session as "first class."

The decision to set up a "defense council" to command the army is designed to bring all of the warring leaders to participate in decisions to reunite the army and define its future role.

Lebanon's army split along sectarian lines during the latest civil war rounds in September and February. Militias under Mr. Jumblatt and Mr. Berri fought against army troops loyal to Mr. Gemayel and Christian militias.

Mr. Jumblatt is now minister of public works, transport and tourism. Mr. Berri is minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction, as well as minister of justice, water and electricity resources.

Angolan Rebels to Free 20

The Associated Press

LISBON — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said Wednesday it had agreed to free 20 Czechoslovakians among 66 technicians and their families held as hostages for over a year, following talks with government officials in Prague.



Pope John Paul II received a tickle on the chin from a feathered well-wisher on leaving Papua New Guinea on Thursday. He went on to Bangkok and praised Thai aid to refugees.

Pope, in Thailand, Extols Refugee Aid

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Pope John Paul II began a two-day visit to Thailand amid heavy security and thanked that nation for its "generous hospitality" toward thousands of Indo-Chinese refugees.

In a meeting with Thailand's king, Bhumibol Adulyadej, shortly after arriving from Papua New Guinea, the pontiff said his visit was intended to express "my personal thanks and the thanks of the whole Catholic Church... for the generous hospitality given to thousands and thousands of refugees from neighboring countries."

Afterward the pope met Thailand's supreme patriarch, Ayyawong Sakayyan, 86, the spiritual leader of the country's Buddhist majority, and celebrated an open-air Mass in Bangkok attended by as many as 40,000 of Thailand's 263,000 Roman Catholics.

The pope's arrival amid what police said were the tightest security measures ever arranged here for a foreign leader coincided with an unsubstantiated report in a local newspaper that the terrorist known as Carlos was feared to have entered Thailand.

While there was no confirmation of the report, Thai authorities were clearly concerned about local disaffection among militant Buddhists because of the pope's visit.

A controversy over the role of the Catholic Church in Thailand has been brewing for two years, with one militant Buddhist group accusing the church of secretly plotting to convert the majority of Thais by the year 2000.

About 95 percent of Thailand's population of 50 million is Buddhist, with Christians accounting for 0.6 percent. Christianity was introduced here more than 400 years ago by Portuguese priests. It was perhaps in deference to

Thai sensitivities that the pope Thursday paid special homage to the Buddhist religion in his homily at the national stadium.

After arriving at the stadium in the king's Rolls-Royce, the pope was greeted by a troupe of women students performing traditional dances and thousands of Catholics waving Thai and Vatican flags.

About 4,000 security men drawn from police and military units have been assigned to protect John Paul on the first papal visit here.

He started his Asian tour in South Korea and then went to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

The highlight of the pope's visit to Thailand will be a trip Friday to a refugee center at Phanat Nikhom southeast of Bangkok, where about 19,000 Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian refugees are awaiting resettlement abroad.

Thailand is the last stop on the pope's Asian tour.

D'Aubuisson Pulls Out of Vote Count

Far-Right Candidate Accuses U.S. of Fraud

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Roberto d'Aubuisson withdrew his Nationalist Republican Alliance party from participation in the official count of presidential votes Thursday, charging U.S.-backed fraud.

He said that he would win if illegal ballots were thrown out.

Mr. d'Aubuisson also accused the U.S. State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency of conspiring with the Christian Democrats to fix the election.

He said he had no "tangible" proof of the assertion but read from a statement by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. Mr. Helms has asserted that the Reagan administration used a covert plan to funnel U.S. government money and assistance to the campaign of José Napoleón Duarte, Mr. d'Aubuisson's opponent.

The official count was halted Tuesday night when the parties squabbled over procedures and Mr. d'Aubuisson's party, known as ARENA, withdrew.

Officials of the Central Elections Council rejected the fraud charges and said the tally would be binding whether or not Mr. d'Aubuisson's party sent an observer.

In Washington, the White House said Thursday that the United States has contributed money to El Salvador trade unions and other organizations that may have been active in the Salvadoran presidential campaign, but again denied that the Reagan administration took sides in the election.

Meanwhile, an intelligence source said that some CIA money went to political parties opposed to Mr. d'Aubuisson, but said the aid was halted before the first round of the presidential election on March 25.

"There was no impropriety," said the source, who insisted on anonymity. He said the CIA had been conducting a covert action in support of democracy in El Salvador for the past two years and had spent about \$2 million, most of it for computerized voting lists and other election safeguards.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bogotá Is Hit by a Wave of Bombings

BOGOTÁ (AP) — Bombs exploded at five government, police or military installations here Wednesday, causing damage but no casualties, the Colombian Defense Ministry said.

In addition, unexploded charges of dynamite were found in front of a presidential guard barracks and in front of the Treasury Ministry, a spokesman for the armed forces said. He added that the authorities were considering the possibility the bombings were the work of drug traffickers in retaliation for a government crackdown. In the largest blast, explosives in a car blew up in front of the Defense Ministry. Other car bombs went off in front of the army's officer training school in Bogotá and in front of an army base in Medellín.

President Belisario Betancur, reacting to the ambush murder last month of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, imposed a state of siege May 1 and ordered government security forces to arrest drug traffickers throughout the country. More than 800 people, including three judges, have been killed in the last year in Colombia. Drug traffickers are suspected of involvement in many of the deaths.

Papandreou Attacks U.S. and Turkey

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou attacked Thursday the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Turkey in a speech that opened the first congress of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement.

Mr. Papandreou also told the delegates to the four-day meeting if the Soviet Union was "struggling for détente," while the United States sought to "extend its sovereignty" around the world.

He said the United States and NATO were backing Turkey in "expansionist aims" and accused Turkey of having territorial designs on the eastern Greek islands and part of Western Thrace. He said if pulling Greece out of the alliance was a "strategic aim" of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement because the party seeks the "dissolution of superpower blocs."

U.S., South Korea Sign Pact on Arms

SEOUL (Reuters) — The United States will continue to provide military aid to South Korea to deal with what it calls the North Korean threat, according to a statement issued Thursday after a two-day meeting. Talks between the two countries were led by U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and the South Korean defense minister, Yoo Song Min. The delegations said the North Korean military buildup was a threat not only to the security of South Korea but to peace and stability in northeast Asia.

Mr. Weinberger said the United States would provide \$230 million South Korea in foreign military sales credits in 1984, as compared with \$185 million last year. The funds would also help to sustain war supplies and reserve material in South Korea and increase technological cooperation. The statement reaffirmed a 1954 mutual defense treaty as a U.S. nuclear umbrella for South Korea against any aggression from North Korea.

Scottish Police Arrest 283 in Strike

LONDON (UPI) — Police in Scotland arrested 283 people Thursday as hundreds of striking miners blocked a highway in an attempt to stop coal deliveries to a steel plant. At the same time, in southern Wales, miners occupied a regional headquarters of the state-run National Coal Board, preventing office employees from entering. They were protesting the staff's crossing of the miners' picket lines.

Meanwhile, Arthur Scargill, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said he was "not prepared to negotiate" on the key issues Britain's nine-week strike — the government's plans to close unprofitable coal mines and lay off 20,000 miners this year.

About 40,000 coal miners, of a total of 180,000 throughout the country, have ignored strike calls from the union leadership and have kept 43 Britain's 175 coal mines open.

For the Record

China and Britain ended their 14th round of talks Thursday in Beijing on the future of Hong Kong under Chinese control. The next two-day meeting is scheduled for May 30-31. The Chinese Foreign Ministry called the negotiations "useful and constructive," the standard description used since the talks began in July. (UPI)

A man suspected of shooting and wounding two passers-by on a Quei City street on Wednesday surrendered Thursday morning after being held by police at his home for more than a day. The man, Je Claude Nadeau, 39, an unemployed factory worker, was unarmed when he emerged from the house, police said, and no shots were fired.

The Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, voted Thursday to press Turkey to bring about the "democratic normalization" of the country by lifting martial law, declaring an amnesty for political prisoners, restoring political and individual freedoms and ending down on ill-treatment of political prisoners. Turkey was reinstated as a member of the 21-nation assembly.

A senior Yugoslav law enforcement official suggested Thursday if Radovan Radovic, a dissident found dead last month after police interrogation, had committed suicide, saying he had died "as a result of taking an overdose of sedatives," the Tanjug news agency reported.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher apologized Thursday to the Belgian government for the latest outbreak of violence by British soccer fans. She said that Wednesday night's rioting in Brussels was "a disgrace to Britain." The violence was prompted partially by the death of a fan, Brian Flanagan, 18, who was fatally shot following a brawl Tuesday night. (AP)

Correction

Because of an editing error, a New York Times dispatch from Beijing the International Herald Tribune of April 28-29, which described a 15-minute concession by the Chinese on a nuclear agreement with the United States, incorrectly identified the source of the information. The information came from commercial sources, not from U.S. Commerce Department officials.

Democratic Race Enters New Phase

(Continued from Page 1)

visitors tried to knock down Mr. Hart's claims with confident predictions that underscored the importance and complicated nature of the delegate battle.

"We are now prepared to predict that on June 4, a day before the California and New Jersey primaries, we will have between 1,750 and 1,800 delegates counted for Mondale," James A. Johnson, Mr. Mondale's campaign chairman, said Wednesday. "And we're fur-

ther prepared to predict," he said, "that when we have all the results in from June 5, Mondale will have more than the 1,967 delegates that are necessary to be nominated."

Mr. Mondale's strategists add that many of the party leaders who will be appointed extra delegates in addition to those chosen as the result of primaries or caucuses are for Mr. Mondale despite their official "uncommitted" status.

The strategists predicted Wednesday that Mr. Mondale would win pledges from 200 to 250 such "super delegates" by June 5.

Mr. Hart has adopted a strategy based on the fact that, in addition to the appointed delegates, there will be a number of delegates, now counted at 339, elected to go to the convention on an uncommitted basis. Also, a crucial section of the Democratic Party rules gives all delegates, including those officially pledged to a candidate, the right to move to another candidate at any time they choose.

This represents a major change from the party rules that prevailed in 1980, when delegates were required to vote for the candidate to whom they were pledged on the first ballot of the convention. This

Ex-Chief Priest, 2 Sikh Guards Slain in Amritsar

The Associated Press

AMRITSAR, India — Pratap Singh, former chief priest of the Sikhs, was assassinated in his home here Thursday, while two rioting Sikh temple guards were slain by paramilitary police in another incident, authorities said.

Mr. Singh, the former chief priest of the Akal Takht in Amritsar's Golden Temple, the greatest of Sikhism's four holy seats, was shot and killed by unidentified Sikh terrorists in Amritsar, authorities said.

Police suspected the assassins belonged to a rival Sikh group, but no further details of the slaying were available.

Police said the shooting of the two Sikhs occurred after four armed Sikh temple guards traveling on a government bus in Punjab's Ferozpur district refused to buy tickets.

The driver took the bus to the nearest paramilitary police post, where police ordered the four to pay for the tickets. The Sikhs attacked the troops, who opened fire in self-defense, police said.

The officials said that Pai Chih and two other Taiwanese businessmen were also charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice. They have not yet made their plea.

TAIPEI — A former top Taiwanese official has been charged with forgery and corruption in connection with a loan fraud involving \$3 billion, court officials said Thursday.

The officials said that Pai Chih and two other Taiwanese businessmen were also charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice. They have not yet made their plea.

U.S. Held Liable in 10 Cases Of Cancers Caused by Fallout

United Press International

SALT LAKE CITY — A U.S. district judge ruled Thursday that the U.S. government was negligent in exposing rural Americans in the West to cancer-causing fallout from atomic bomb tests and awarded 10 victims \$2.6 million in damages.

Judge Bruce Jenkins ruled favorably in 10 of 24 test cases that went to trial in 1982 over allegations that the government was liable for deaths and illnesses caused by atomic fallout.

"This is the first time in history where a court has debated the issue and found that radiation caused cancer and victims were entitled to compensation," said Wayne Owens of Salt Lake City, one of the plaintiffs' attorneys.

Hundreds of open-air test blasts occurred at the Nevada Test Site, 60 miles (97 kilometers) north of Las Vegas, in the 1950s and early 60s.

An assistant U.S. attorney, Larry Leigh, said the Justice Department would have to review the judge's 487-page ruling before deciding whether to appeal.

Defense attorneys had argued that even if evidence showed fallout from the test caused the cancers, the statute of limitations had elapsed before the lawsuits were filed.

They also argued the government should be immune from court claims because it was conducting the tests to ensure the safety of the nation. Judge Jenkins ruled against the government on both counts.

The judge found that there was not enough evidence to prove that fallout caused cancer in 14 of the 24 representative cases drawn from 1,192 claimants in Utah, Arizona and Nevada.

The number of claimants has grown to about 1,400 since the trial and a plaintiff's attorney, Dale Haralson, said he would push the Justice Department to settle in the remaining cases. He said the final settlement could reach hundreds of millions of dollars.

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U.S. Newspaper Editors Hear a Warmer Nixon

He Says He Has No Enemies in Press, Suggests That He Has Changed 'Some'

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Former President Richard M. Nixon won the applause of the most influential U.S. newspaper editors in a speech and question-and-answer session that touched on his predictions on presidential politics, foreign policy and his own personality.

"I have no enemies in the press whatsoever," Mr. Nixon said at a meeting Wednesday of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. His performance won nearly a minute of enthusiastic applause from an audience of more than 400 journalists, many of whom treated Mr. Nixon with suspicion and hostility during much of his time as a public official.

Mr. Nixon's comments and conduct were in sharp contrast with his last major appearance before a press group. The Associated Press Managing Editors convention in 1973, as the Watergate crisis was growing, "I'm not a crook," he told the editors then.

Wednesday, in what some editors said later was as much a reflection of a new press attitude regarding Mr. Nixon's competence as president as a change in Mr. Nixon, nobody suggested that he was.

"There has to be an adversarial relationship" between the press and public officials, Mr. Nixon

said. But he said those inherent tensions were aggravated in his presidency by the real divisions in the country on issues such as the Vietnam War and by the fact that "the media disapproved" of the war.

He declined to talk about Watergate, saying he had already written and spoken about it "in excruciating detail." He also declined to discuss his vice president, Spiro T. Agnew, because "he has suffered enough."

Asked whether the level of his affection for the press had changed, he paused, asked amid laughter that the question be repeated, then said, "I don't think the press has changed, and as far as I am concerned I probably have changed some."

In a fast rundown on the presidential campaign, he predicted Walter F. Mondale would win the Democratic nomination on the first ballot, but would lose a close election to President Ronald Reagan in the fall.

Mr. Nixon also said Mr. Mondale would turn to either Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas or Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, his chief rival for the nomination, for a running mate.

He predicted Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart would reconcile their differences.

He said Mr. Reagan would beat



Richard M. Nixon speaking to the newspaper editors.

a Mondale-Hart ticket in the West because "Reagan can wear cowboy boots, too," and the critical battle grounds would be in New York, Texas and Illinois and in the South.

He said the ability of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson to turn out a large vote by blacks could mean a Mondale victory in most of the South.

Overall, he said, "I think it's going to be a closer election than many of the optimists, for example, on the Reagan campaign committee, believe. But I think Reagan will

win because he is the better candidate."

Mr. Nixon devoted his formal speech to the foreign policy issues he has covered in a new book, "Real Peace: A Strategy for the West." He called for development of a new relationship with the Soviet Union, replacing confrontation with "détente, peaceful competition, a Cold Peace."

"The United States wants to reduce tension and the Soviet Union needs to reduce tension," he said.

MX Compromise Prepared by Democrat

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A key Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee has acknowledged plans for a new legislative compromise to save the MX missile.

Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin said he would offer an amendment to the military authorization bill next week to finance only 15 MX missiles as a way of heading off what seems to be a growing sentiment in the House for no funds at all. This also contrasts with the 40 missiles proposed by the Reagan administration and the 30 recommended by the House Armed Services Committee.

The twist in Mr. Aspin's approach is a provision to hold up spending any of the funds even for the 15 missiles for six months into the new fiscal year, which begins in October. If at that point, in April 1985, the Soviet Union had not returned to the bargaining in Geneva, the funds would be released. If

Moscow did return before that date, the spending of the funds would be delayed for another six months until Congress had a chance to evaluate the course of the negotiations.

The Soviet Union has not agreed to resume talks on nuclear arms limitations since the United States began last fall to deploy new medium-range Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

Mr. Aspin's amendment is to be offered as an alternative to another amendment proposing no funds for the production of MX missiles. That amendment was sponsored by

several other Democrats, including Charles E. Bennett of Florida and Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts. The three Democratic presidential candidates all favor elimination of funds for the MX.

Representative Aspin and several of his colleagues in the House have felt for over a year — since they last helped the administration to rescue the MX — that it was bad politics for the Democrats to vote for cancellation and that it was a bad way to negotiate with Moscow.

"The purpose of the amendment," Mr. Aspin said, "is to change the focus from Bennett-

Mavroules, which rewards the Soviets for not coming back to the bargaining table, to an approach that rewards the Soviets only if they do come back to the table."

An administration official, who asked not to be identified, said, "We have been talking with Aspin, who has been helpful on this issue in the past, but we don't like his amendment." The administration strategy, according to the official, is to press for the full 40 missiles and \$5 billion and be willing to settle for 30, if that were the figure named by the Senate when it considers the bill.

U.S. Study Urges Media Pool for Military Actions

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department should make greater efforts to ensure press coverage of military operations, but reporters who violate security guidelines should be barred, according to a report submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The report also urges Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to consider establishing a pool of reporters who could be ready on a moment's notice to accompany invasion forces without being told where they were headed. Such a pool, the report said, might further the goal of allowing press coverage "to the maximum degree possible consistent with mission security and the safety of U.S. forces."

The panel said it was particularly concerned about potential security lapses arising from immediate transmission via satellite of television pictures from the battlefield.

The panel, made up of officers and retired journalists, was appointed by General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs, to study military-media relations after the Pentagon barred reporters from covering the U.S. invasion of Grenada last fall.

Major General Winant Sidle, a retired army officer, was chairman of the panel, which held hearings in February and submitted its report to General Vessey on April 30.

East Germany Joins Boycott of Summer Games

(Continued from Page 1)

athletes to Los Angeles, although no firm decision has been announced.

Runners, revived by the Soviet walkout, of an alternative "Red Olympics" being planned for socialist countries received a fresh push Thursday in remarks by a

Soviet swimmer, Alexander Sidorov, who said that Soviet officials had advised him to prepare for a "highlight" sports event in August that would take place somewhere in the Soviet bloc.

Reaction to Boycott

In Athens, President Constantine Karamanlis renewed a call for

the summer games to be held permanently in Greece to rid them of political interference and commercialization.

The president of the French Olympic Committee pleaded with his Soviet counterpart to save the Olympic movement from a "fatal blow" by rescinding the decision.

Two Czechoslovak Olympic gold-medal winners said Wednesday in an interview with West German television that Czechoslovakia was sure to boycott the Games.

"Our functionaries see their role model in the Soviet Union and follow every counsel the Soviets give them," said Emil Zatopek, who won gold medals in the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter marathons in the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki. He and his wife, Dana, who won a gold medal in javelin throwing, called the dispute a misunderstanding.

In Washington, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson met for an hour with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, in the hope of persuading the Russians to change their decision. Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said he would go to Moscow if necessary to press his case.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger accused the Soviet Union of trying to interfere with the U.S. presidential elections.

"I think that trying to embarrass the president is their primary reason," Mr. Weinberger said on a visit to Seoul.

"I think they have concluded that they do not want a president like Reagan in the United States," he said. "They are trying in a totally unjustified way to interfere with the electoral process in the United States."

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Misread Soviet Signals on Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

fill its responsibilities as host for the games and offered "a warm welcome" and "nondiscriminatory" treatment for all athletes.

There is little optimism in administration circles that the resuscitated Reagan letter — or anything else the U.S. government is willing to say or do — will change the Soviet decision not to participate.

Mr. Reagan expressed Wednesday "a great feeling of disappointment" over the Soviet decision, which he called "unfair to the young people" who have been training for the games. But an administration official said the United States was "not going to beg" the Soviet Union to return.

"How, when and why the Soviet leadership decided not to participate in the games is still unknown to Washington officials, although the consensus is that the decision

was made by the ruling Politburo only within the past several days.

If the decision to leave the games was not sudden, officials were asking why did the Russians purchase \$86,000 worth of Olympics tickets as late as April 25 and furnish a nonrefundable deposit of more than \$100,000 as late as April 30 for 1,200 hours of Olympic television coverage?

Such signs as these were all the more reassuring to administration and Olympic officials in recent weeks because Moscow is usually very particular about the use of its scarce foreign currency.

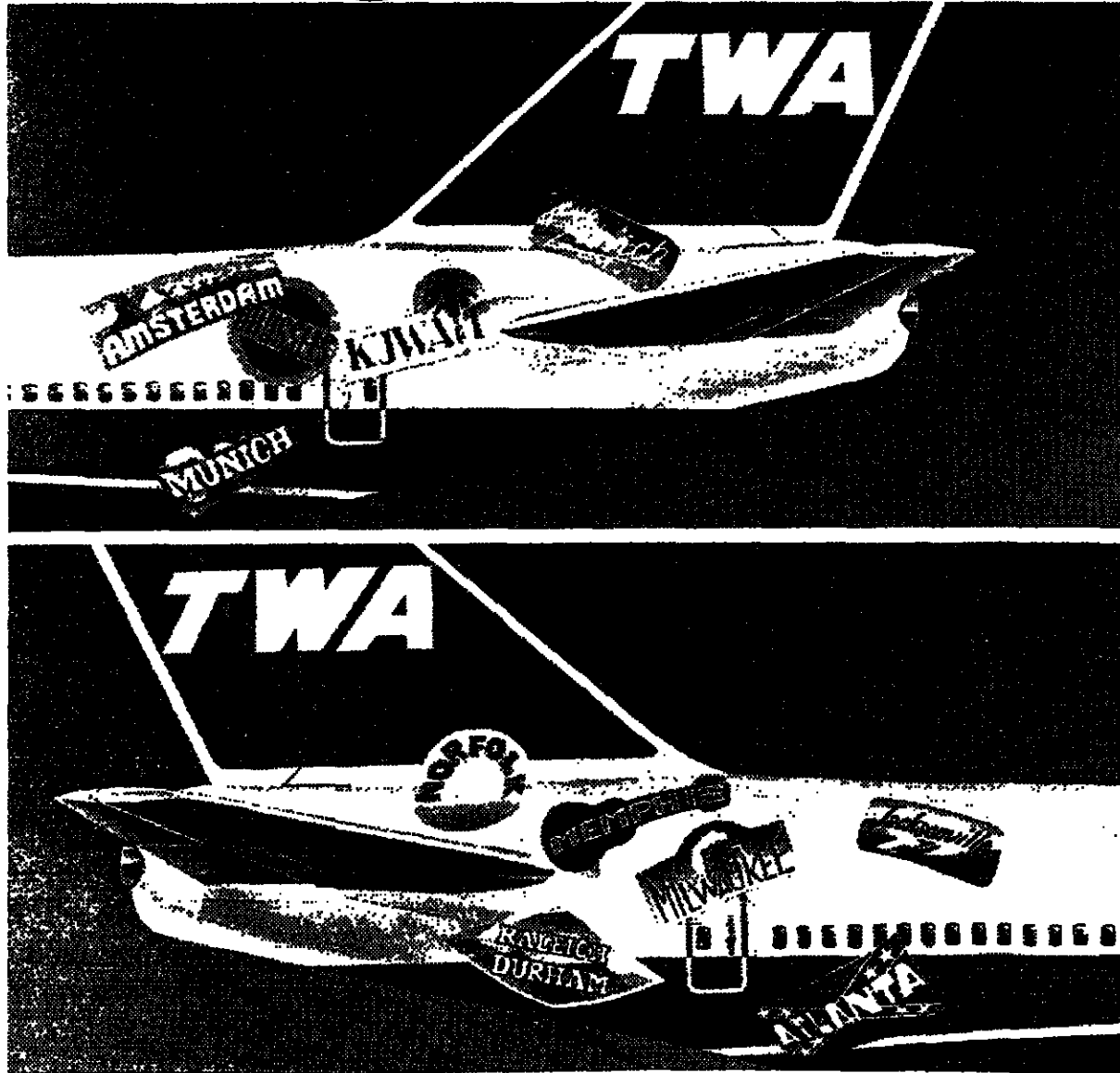
Washington officials, in retrospect, now place particular importance on the indication that Moscow had come to see the games as helping Mr. Reagan, whom they have accused of "spoiling" East-West relations in violation of previous superpower understandings.

Within the policy ranks of the administration, however, the Moscow tea leaves had been read favorably. An experienced and senior official dealing with Soviet affairs said that he believed there was only one chance in three that the Soviet athletes would not come, despite all complaints and attacks.

According to another official source, there was no serious assertion by anyone in any of the senior level interagency meetings on the Olympics going back more than a year that in the end the Russians would not attend. "It was just assumed" that they would participate, said the official.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow, according to sources, also gave its opinion that despite a host of Soviet press attacks and several official statements, the Russians would not miss the games.

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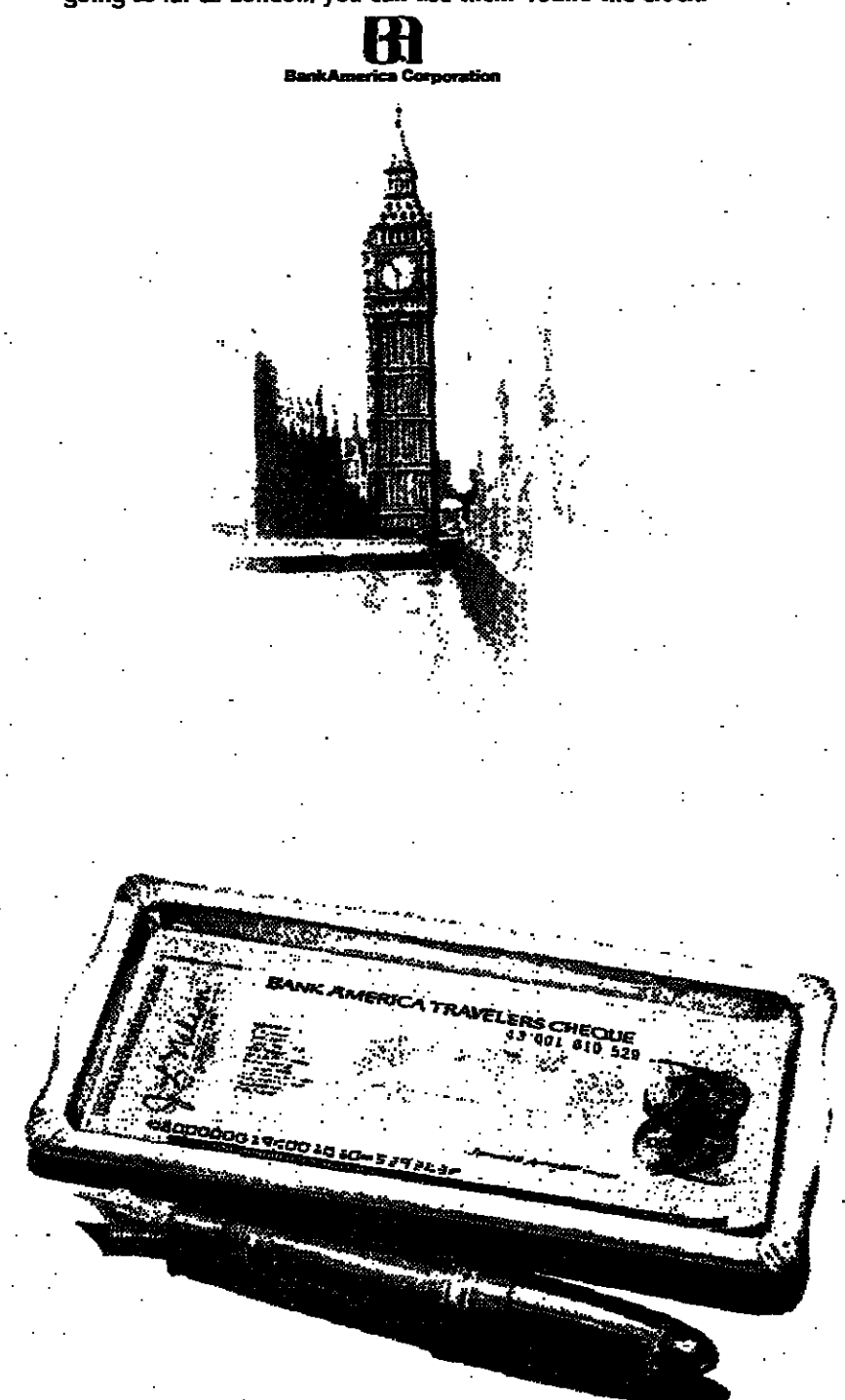
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Danes Cancel Funding of U.S. Missiles

The Associated Press
COPENHAGEN — The Danish parliament, with the acquiescence of the ruling coalition, ordered the center-right government on Thursday to stop further payments for NATO's deployment of 572 U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The vote made Denmark the first North Atlantic Treaty Organization member to withdraw completely from the two-track strategy decided in 1979 to deploy the new

medium-range missiles in five NATO countries while negotiating a nuclear arms accord with the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Poul Schlüter's four-party coalition abstained from voting on the measure, allowing its passage by the opposition Social Democrats and two other socialist parties.

The Social Democrats, as the ruling party in 1979, voted for NATO missile deployment in Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Italy and

the Netherlands, and pledged Denmark's contribution of 75 million kroner (\$7.5 million) to the project.

The move Thursday cut further payments to the missile program, committing a remaining 48 million kroner (\$4.8 million) strictly to Denmark's domestic defenses.

It was the ninth time in 15 months that the minority government accepted defeat on a NATO-related issue. The measure was adopted, 49 to 12, with all 77 ruling

coalition party members abstaining or absent from the chamber.

Neither the Conservative, Liberal, Center Democrat or Christian People's parties explained their abstention. They could have voted down the measure.

However, Danish political commentators said it appeared the government was trying to avoid more friction with the Social Democrats in the midst of negotiations on a new four-year defense appropriations accord.

Mette Madsen, a Liberal Party spokeswoman for the coalition, expressed only "deep concern" before the vote.

Sharon Regains A Leading Party Position in Vote

New York Times Service
TEL AVIV — The Herut Party's central committee has partially restored former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's political stature by electing him to the fourth spot in the party's hierarchy.

Last week, Mr. Sharon's political career seemed to be fading when the central committee placed him ninth in a slate of 35 nominees to follow Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in the July 23 national elections.

Mr. Sharon, who stepped down from the post of defense minister and was appointed minister without portfolio in early 1983, asserted that his cabinet colleagues had conspired to push him as far down the list as possible to exclude him from the leadership. Mr. Sharon relinquished the Defense Ministry after criticism by the commission of inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Lebanese Christian militiamen in two Beirut refugee camps in September 1982.

The 1,000-strong committee voted Wednesday on the precise slot each of the 35 nominees will fill on the slate and placed Mr. Sharon behind Mr. Shamir, deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

Under Israel's proportional representation system, each contesting party is awarded seats commensurate with its share of the total vote and individuals take the seats in the order that they appear on the list of candidates.

France Sets Off Atomic Blast

United Press International
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — France conducted its first nuclear test of the year at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific on Thursday, the New Zealand seismicological station said.



ROYALTY AT THE KREMLIN — King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain are flanked by President Konstantin U. Chernenko and his wife, Anna, in Moscow on Thursday. The three-day visit is the first to the Soviet Union by a Spanish head of state.

Victory of Catalans in Regional Vote Upsets Spanish Socialists, Rightists

By John Darnnton

New York Times Service
MADRID — The nationalist Catalan Party was the decisive winner in regional elections in Catalonia last month and the victory is beginning to have an impact far beyond the question of who rules locally in the industrial area of northeastern Spain.

The surprisingly strong showing of the party, Convergència and Unió, has rattled the national political parties. In particular, it dealt a blow to the main opposition party to the Socialists, the rightist Popular Alliance, which campaigned heavily and yet performed poorly.

The outcome also seemed to open up opportunities for a new and struggling center party, the Reformist Party, which was created last year as a middle alternative to the Popular Alliance and the Socialists.

Miguel Roca is the party's leader and its spokesman in the national parliament. He now has more weight behind him as he tries to put together a combination of liberals and centrists from earlier governments to fight for power on a national level.

Convergència and Unió did even better than the polls had indicated, winning hands down over the second-place Socialists. It gained over 46 percent of the vote and won 72 seats in the 135-member regional parliament. Four years

ago, the party won 43 seats and had to rule by coalition.

The election returns were a stunning victory for Jordi Pujol, 53, the founder of the party and the head of the regional government, called the Generalitat. In the campaign, Mr. Pujol, a dyed-in-the-wool nationalist, argued strongly for more autonomy for Catalonia and after his re-election he said he would now be able to negotiate with Madrid "from a position of strength."

The Socialists won 41 seats, an increase on the 33 they held before but nowhere near what they had hoped for.

They were hurt by a high voter abstention rate during a quiet holiday weekend, which kept their percentages below both the general election of 1982 and municipal elections last year.

The rightist opposition did not run four years ago. In last month's vote, it failed to draw voters from the now-defunct Union of Democratic Center, the center-right party that came to power after Franco's death. It won only 11 seats, a showing so dismal that it might raise questions about the continuance of Manuel Fraga Iribarne as party leader.

That the outcome was a setback for the Socialists was emphasized by the considerable backing that Madrid Socialist leaders had given to their candidate, Raimon Obiol. Even Prime Minister Felipe Gon-

zález put in an appearance at a closing rally in Barcelona.

With a breath of candor, the deputy prime minister and main Socialist strategist, Alfonso Guerra González, said the results showed "the Socialists will have to reflect."

The victory of the Catalan nationalists, following the victory by the Basque Nationalist Party in elections in the Basque region in February, may also cause the Socialists in Madrid to rethink their strategy in dealing with regional nationalism.

A hint that the Socialists may be considering a revision in policy came two days after the Catalan elections, when Prime Minister González said in Bilbao that the process of transferring powers to the regions did not have to be uniformly carried out, like a "photocopying" machine. This struck many as a reference to a possible two-tiered strategy — recognizing that certain regions have deeper claims to a large degree of self-government than others and so treating them differently.

Such an approach would represent an important change in policy. It would represent a concession in principle to the Basque and Catalan insistence on wider local powers for their regions. But it could also, some Madrid politicians fear, set off similar demands for greater autonomy from other regions, such as Galicia and Andalusia.

U.S. Experts Upgrade Size Of Russia's New Carrier

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's first large aircraft carrier now under construction, will be bigger than expected and is being built at a pace faster than anticipated, according to U.S. naval intelligence analysts.

The analysts said that the Soviet carrier, under construction in shipyard on the Black Sea, appeared to be planned for 75,000 tons, compared with the 65,000 tons expected earlier.

The ship, believed to be nuclear powered, would thus be able to carry about 75 aircraft instead of 60, the analysts said. The Soviet Navy's four present carriers displace 42,000 tons and carry only helicopters and aircraft that is off vertically.

In addition, they said, Soviet shipbuilders appear to have completed about two-thirds of the vessel and thus seem likely to be it ready to launch in less than two years, or about two years earlier than had been estimated.

The carrier would be comparable to the U.S. Navy's Forrestal class of conventionally powered carriers but smaller than the 91,000-ton clear-powered Nimitz class ships, which carry more than planes.

The analysts noted that the Soviet Navy lacked experience in building large aircraft carriers and the intricate tasks of launching a recovering aircraft at sea. They estimated that the new carrier would not be fully ready for operations until the end of the decade.

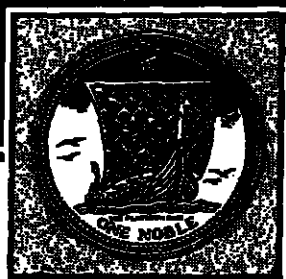
They said the Soviet Union planned to build six of the carrier over the next decade. In testimony before Congress in February, Rear Admiral John L. Butts, the director of Naval intelligence, called it "the most significant event" in Soviet naval development.

He said that while such ships were intended "for initial war employment in Soviet sea coast and denial areas, they offer Moscow the potential for maritime power projection against moderate opposition anywhere on the globe."

Admiral Butts also said the carrier underscored a new trend in Soviet naval shipbuilding, "an emphasis on size and complexity and man numbers." The Soviet Navy's largest in the world but a largely a coastal force until about 10 years ago.

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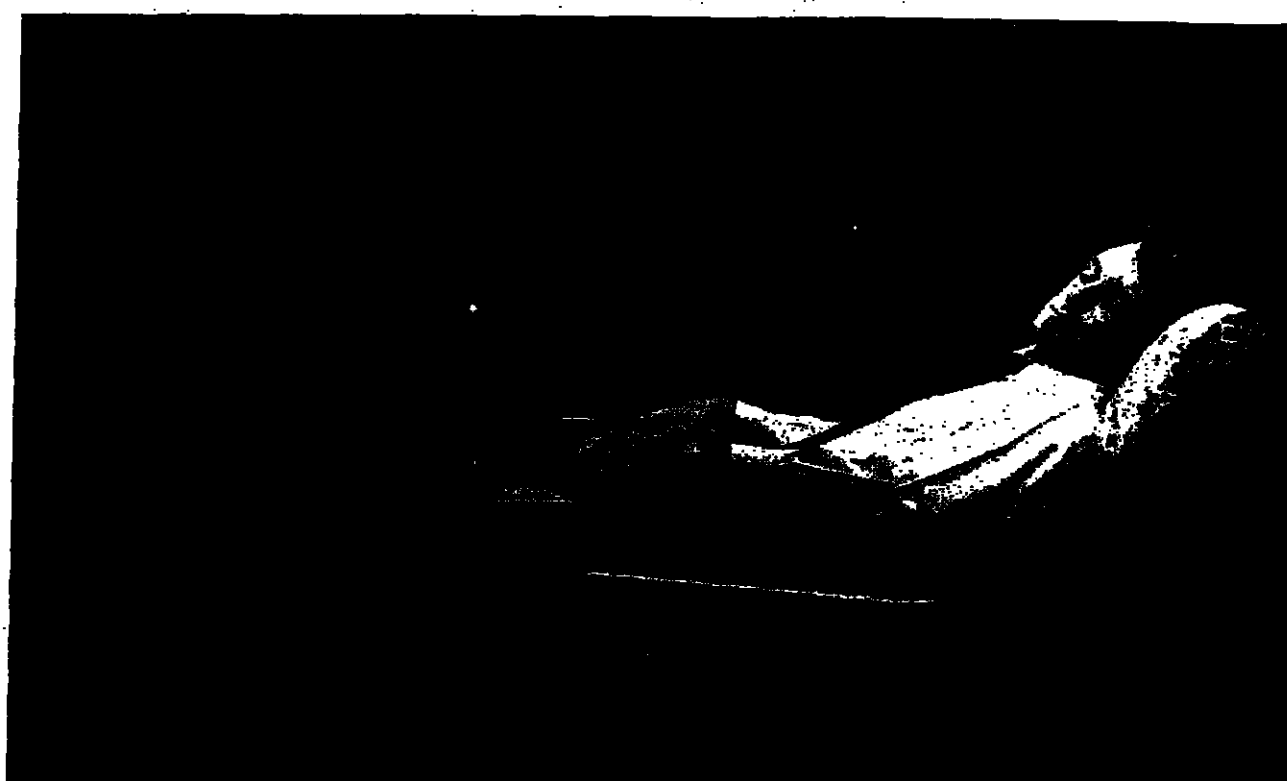
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Cameroon Purge Under Way

Hundreds Face Tribunals and Executions After Coup Try

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — Secret military tribunals and executions of people believed to have taken part in an attempted coup last month are under way, according to government officials and diplomats here.

"The trials are going on," a Cameroon official said. "Hundreds of people are involved. Those who took an active part in the putsch will be executed."

Another government official said that approximately 800 people would face trial over about two months in Cameroon, a pro-Western country that for more than 20 years had been among the most stable in Africa. The government has said more than 1,000 people have been arrested since April 8, when a mutiny by members of the Republican Guard, the elite 1,500-member force charged with protecting President Paul Biya, was put down by loyal army troops.

According to official statements, fewer than 100 people died in three days of heavy fighting. But diplomats and some Cameroon officials now estimate that 500 to 1,000 soldiers and civilians were killed. Although there has been no official word about the fate of those arrested after the coup attempt, most are believed to be in detention in prisons and military camps in or near Yaounde, the capital.

According to a nongovernment

source, 37 suspected coup plotters were executed last week at a military encampment in M'Balmayo, 25 miles (about 40 kilometers) south of Yaounde. The source said a new round of trials was taking place in Bafia, 65 miles northwest of Yaounde.

A senior European diplomat, asked if he could confirm that trials and executions were being conducted, said: "That is my understanding as well. The hawks now have the bit between their teeth." He said he had no reliable information on the whereabouts of the trials or the number of executions.

A state of emergency has been in effect in the Yaounde area since April 18, although no official announcement was made at that time. Reports this week on the government-controlled radio station and in the press have mentioned the imposition of the state of emergency over the last three weeks. April 18 is believed by diplomats and some Cameroon officials to be about the time the tribunals began.

"This state of emergency will continue as long as the trials are going on," a government official said. "It could take months."

A nervous mood appears to have taken hold in Yaounde, a city of less than half a million people set amid the lush, mountainous jungles of central Cameroon.

Commercial airliners coming into the capital carry a soldier, armed with a submachine gun, in both the first-class and economy

sections. In the evenings, long lines of cars wait to be searched at roadblocks, and at dawn heavily armed policemen, dressed in combat fatigues, knock on hotel room doors to check the identity papers and inspect the belongings of foreigners. Some Americans and Europeans have been arrested and later released.

A government spokesman said the police and the military were looking for "white mercenaries" who may have entered the country to try to free arrested coup plotters or aid those still at large. The coup attempt appears to have been initiated by soldiers and civilians close to former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, according to some Cameroonians and Western diplomats.

In November 1982, Mr. Ahidjo, who led Cameroon to independence in 1960, stepped down in favor of his prime minister, Mr. Biya. His resignation was one of the few instances in which an African leader has voluntarily given up power, and the move was widely applauded on this continent and in the West.

Many Cameroonians and Western diplomats, however, now believe that Mr. Ahidjo had been convinced he was seriously ill and that, in any case, he had felt confident that Mr. Biya, who had served under him for nearly two decades, would remain under his control.

It turned out that Mr. Ahidjo, 59,



Ahmadou Ahidjo



Paul Biya

was in good health and that Mr. Biya intended to make key decisions on his own. Some of Mr. Biya's policies were aimed at decreasing the power and privileges of a group of northern Moslems long favored by Mr. Ahidjo, a Moslem from the north. Mr. Biya, 52, is a Roman Catholic from southern Cameroon.

Relations between the two men worsened, and Mr. Ahidjo went into exile in France last July. Several months later, Mr. Biya accused the former president of plotting against him.

A government official said privately that there were probably several reasons why the trials and executions of those accused of trying to overthrow Mr. Biya were being held in secret.

"Normally, Biya's instincts are legalistic," the official said, "but there is intense pressure on him from the military to deal with the

rebels quickly and firmly. They want Biya to show that he is strong."

Western diplomats estimate that as many as 150 people may have conspired to stage the coup, including commissioned and noncommissioned officers from the Republican Guard, a force that had been formed by Mr. Ahidjo and that was composed largely of northerners loyal to him. Mr. Biya had planned to reorganize the Republican Guard just before the coup attempt, according to Western diplomats.

Civilians are also believed to have played an important role in financing and organizing the rebellion. As many as 20 heads of government-controlled businesses are believed to be under arrest. Mr. Biya has pledged to reorganize or divest the country's approximately 100 state-run businesses, most of which are headed by northerners.

Cuba Said to Delay Leaving Angola To Avoid Political Help for Reagan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — According to Reagan administration officials, Cuba has told Angola that it opposes beginning a withdrawal of its troops from Angola now because a settlement in southern Africa might help President Ronald Reagan's re-election prospects.

Cuba is thought to have 25,000 to 30,000 troops in Angola. Because of its resistance to withdrawing them, State Department officials, who earlier this year were saying they were mildly optimistic about a diplomatic breakthrough, said they no longer expected an accord before the end of the year.

The officials said Wednesday that their information had come from third parties who had discussed the matter with the Angolans. Because of the Reagan administration's refusal to negotiate with Cuba on southern Africa, they said, it has been difficult for the United States to obtain a firsthand view of the Cuban position.

However, the United States Interest Section in Havana was authorized last month to explain for the first time the U.S. position on Angola and other southern African issues to Cuban Foreign Ministry officials, according to State Department officials. "The Cubans listened but said little," one official

said. "Our impression is that we won't get anywhere."

In February, the Reagan administration was able to put together an agreement between Angola and South Africa, which administers Namibia in defiance of the United Nations. The South Africans agreed to a phased withdrawal of their 1,500 troops from southern Angola. This was a condition set by Angola for progress on Namibian independence, the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and the entry of UN forces into the area.

The South Africans have now moved their troops to the last of the agreed staging points on the Angolan side of the border, a town called Ngiva, officials said. At the rate the withdrawal is going, the South Africans could be out of Angola by the end of May, one official said.

In March, President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola visited Havana to discuss strategy with President Fidel Castro. They reaffirmed that they would carry out "the gradual withdrawal" of Cuban troops once their conditions were met.

The conditions included the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, acceptance of the UN plan and an end to South Africa's raids against Angola.

The administration officials said

that the Cubans had said the United States had blamed them for trouble in El Salvador because their support for the Sandinists in Nicaragua. The Cubans reported said they were concerned that phased withdrawal from Angola would be seen as a major diplomatic achievement for the Reagan administration and would encourage more pressure against Cuba.

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Pakistan Invokes Press Curb Covering Political Reporting

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The military government has invoked a ban on all political reporting by newspapers, as students demonstrated across the country and foes of the military regime said they would boycott coming elections.

Newspapers that defy the martial-law regulation were threatened with closure and editors face possible jail terms.

"We will not be publishing anything political tomorrow," an editor said Wednesday. "If we do, we'll be in jail."

A statement was issued Wednesday to remind editors that the regulation banning political reporting had not been withdrawn, a government spokesman said. "There has been too much political reporting," he said. "They have been reminded to keep that in mind and to remember what is in the national interest. By and large, they know what to do."

The newspaper editor said his paper would not publish any stories on Thursday about the student protests, which were organized against a ban on student unions, or details of a meeting in Lahore by political opponents of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Defying the ban on political activity, the opponents met Wednesday to denounce General Zia's program for a transfer of power that he has pledged to complete by March 23, 1985.

The politicians, members of an alliance known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, also said they would boycott parliamentary elections expected this fall.

A student spokesman said that police fired tear gas and rubber bullets during clashes in Peshawar and Karachi to protest the detention of about 100 students rounded up in past demonstrations. No arrests were reported.

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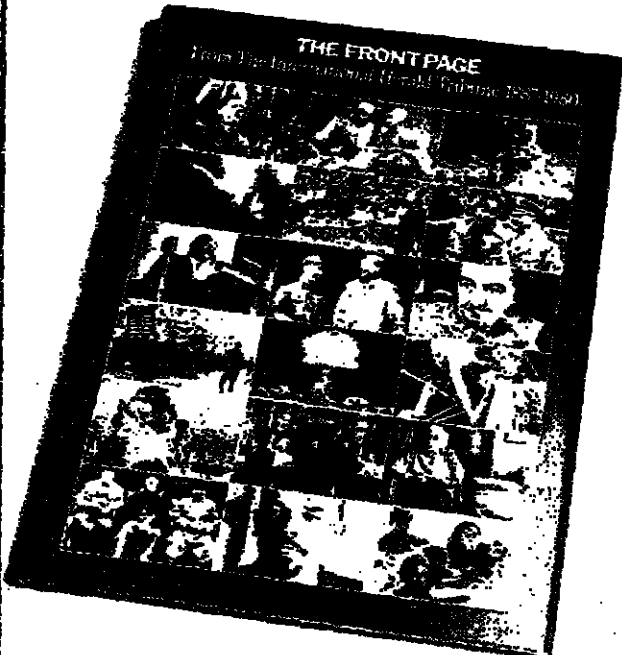
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Two Flags Over Belfast?

A salutary document has been signed in Dublin by the leaders of four parties representing three of every four Irish voters. South and North. What distinguishes the New Ireland Forum report is its fresh approach to an old and passionate argument.

Abandoning the all-or-nothing goal of traditional Irish nationalism, the report recognizes the stubborn sense of British identity of Northern Ireland's Protestants and suggests that one way round it may be to let two flags fly over Belfast.

The report proposes three choices for ending Ireland's partition: a unitary state, a federal structure with two parliaments and, most promising, a British-Irish "joint authority" with dual citizenship for the North's 1.5 million residents.

The practical difficulties of any such remedy are, of course, formidable, and the report points no way for getting from here to there. It brushes over the vexatious matter of security: Would the British police be able to cross the border into the Irish Republic, and vice versa?

Still, the idea of a joint authority marks a conciliatory shift in Irish nationalist doctrine. But hard-line Unionists, enjoying a 3-to-2 majority in Northern Ireland, reflexively dismiss the report, seeing on its partisan rendering of the history of the conflict to discredit its generous vision of the future.

By contrast, the British government has conditionally welcomed this sober document. The Dublin report condemns the violence that has cost 2,300 lives since 1969, provoked 43,000 shootings and bombings and bled the economies of North and South alike. And, crucially, it recognizes that Northern Ireland's status can be changed only by consent.

There lies the difficulty. As long as the Protestant majority can veto any change, Britain feels bound to respect its wishes. But Britain is not bound to be silent about such intractability. And it can put forward its own ideas, such as the active proposal to offer the Irish Republic a joint role in key economic and security functions.

For obvious political reasons, successive British governments have found it much easier to condemn Irish Republican terrorism than to censure the Protestant attitudes that feed the violence. The significance of the new report is that it records a heartening consensus on one side of the Irish fence. When the other side responds as reasonably, a fruitful negotiation may finally begin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Scientists and Sakharov

A few years ago, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences suspended its scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union in protest against the Kremlin's invasion of Afghanistan, its sponsorship of the suppression of Poland's Solidarity, the internal exile of Andrei Sakharov and the repression of other dissidents. Nothing has really changed in any of those departments, but the academy is now considering whether to resume exchanges. The stated reason is that many scientists are concerned over the arms race, which is something of a euphemism for being critical of the Reagan policy.

American scientists, unlike their Soviet counterparts, act as individual citizens, not as soldiers of the state. They can resume exchanges for any reason — say, to eat genuine Russian borscht. But since many of the Americans who participate do so with some larger public purpose in mind, and since their participation does make political ripples, it is only fair that they be held to some account.

The serious argument is that whereas it is all right in reasonably good times to show disfavor for a reprehensible Soviet act by curtailing exchanges, it is not all right in bad times, because then every single strand of human contact and goodwill is doubly important.

Further, it is argued, Soviet scientists make up an elite group with access to, if not real influence on, Politburo decision-makers — a group that is essential to reach on the surpassing issue of nuclear war and peace.

But what the political types who control the Soviet exchange program surely have in mind, beyond piggybacking on American science, is to recruit the influential American scientific community to more active lobbying against the Reagan policy and the Reagan re-election campaign. They have no intention of opening channels for the infiltration of American ideas on, say, nuclear build-down. They have some experience in closing those channels.

It might have been better if, from the start, exchanges and the other civilizing bits and pieces of East-West relations had been established for their own sake and not made subject to manipulation for political effect. But that avenue was forsaken long ago. Is it now worth defaulting on Afghanistan, Mr. Sakharov and the other issues of original and still worthy protest — we note that the Kremlin has just stepped up its cruel assault on the Sakharovs — in order to pursue these highly limited exchange relationships? We think not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

On the Olympic Boycott

The Soviet Union has given no convincing reasons for its decision not to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, but its motives seem political and vicious.

It has chosen to act for what it perceives as political gain, and this violates the Olympic charter. And its decision makes questionable whether meaningful Olympic Games can be held in the future.

We would hope that the Soviet Union will change its mind. However, the Olympic organizing committee should not feel obliged to make unnecessary compromises.

—The Yomiuri Shinbun (Tokyo).

The Soviet athletes are not as good as the propaganda says. A totalitarian state does not accept this. It either comes in first or it doesn't come at all.

—Die Welt (Hamburg).

Probably we can assume that the reasons given by the Russians are not far from the real ones. If they had wished to retaliate for the Western boycott of the Moscow Olympics they would have cooked up some excuse connected with U.S. activities in Central America.

How far should the Americans now try to placate the Russians in the hope of reversing the decision? Obviously the Soviet athletes are entitled to personal security from attack or harassment, but there are limits beyond which it would be wrong to curtail the rights of a free society in order to protect them from embarrassment or temptation.

If the Soviet Union wishes to participate in world events it must take the risk of exposing its citizens to other systems and other cultures. It cannot expect them to be wholly cocooned in Los Angeles.

—The Times (London).

The decision is not likely to hurt the Reagan administration. If anything, the action will fuel the anti-Soviet mood that the president has attempted to exploit. It would be better for the

Soviets, having made their point about a clumsy decision of the United States four years ago, to reverse their decision and send a team to Los Angeles this summer.

—The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

[South] Korea is now preparing to host the 24th Olympic in Seoul in 1988. At the same time we are proposing that South and North Korea form joint teams for international athletic events as well as staging regular sporting competition between them.

We call upon the Soviets to reconsider their decision to boycott the Los Angeles Games. We also urge the United States to do its best to convince Moscow to participate.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

We should not mince words. On [May 8], the day marking the anniversary of the victory over Nazism, chauvinism and jingoism, the Olympic ideal has received a fatal blow.

—L'Equipe (Paris).

Why the Russians have waited until now to say yes is no great mystery. They want to put the American organizers in a spot. They wish to appear as if they have done their best to put up with the unreasonable Americans.

By announcing their decision at the same time that they are moving so mercilessly against the Afghan nationalist fighters, they are showing utter contempt for world opinion. They are saying that they will not be pressured. So be it. The Free World did the morally right thing to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics in protest against the invasion of Afghanistan. In comparison, the shoddy excuse Moscow has trumped up to justify its own boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics only highlights its moral bankruptcy.

As for the Olympic movement, the spirit has long been snuffed out — by interfering policies, by the escalating cost, by the intrusion of crass commercialization. The Olympic dream has long been over. It is time to wake up.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

A Place Between Revenge and Recompense

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister of Israel, said recently that Israel would not forget and will not forgive Germany and other European countries for what they did to the Jews in World War II. Forgiveness is not ordinarily spoken much of in international relations. It is worth some thought.

Whether Israel should forgive the Europeans is certainly for Israelis to say. The crime to be forgiven was monstrous, without historical precedent in its coldness and deliberation. It was not, however, without parallel in the 20th-century history of totalitarianism.

Who forgives whom for Stalinism? There are thought to have been even more victims of Stalin than of Hitler. These were peasants killed or deliberately starved in the forced agricultural collectivization of 1929-1933, the three million to four million or more murdered in the great purge of 1936-1938, and the victims of the postwar purges, in which the East Europeans were swept up.

The people of the Soviet Union have no one to forgive because they did it to themselves. Even Communists murdered Communists; the old Bolsheviks were the first to perish in the purges, followed by the cosmopolitan leaders of the Comintern and the people who had led the pre-war Communist parties of Eastern Europe. There was no one left to forgive.

Should the East Europeans today — or the Africans — forgive the Soviet Union for what the Russians have done to them? Would it make any difference if they did? It would make a considerable difference to the Soviet Union — and to the U.S.S.R.'s rivals abroad — if the hatred of the people who live on the Soviet Union's borders were to be lifted. It constitutes a permanent

threat to Russian security. If the Poles were reconciled to the Soviet Union, and were willing themselves freely to guarantee that the U.S.S.R. would not be attacked from the west, there would be a fundamental and constructive change in the Soviet situation.

Stalin believed in hatred. In 1944 he said to General de Gaulle that by pushing Poland westward territorially — annexing its eastern regions to Russia and encouraging the Poles to annex the territories up to the Oder and Neisse rivers which had included ethnic German populations — he was guaranteeing permanent hostility between the Poles and Germans. Poland has always served as a corridor for the Germans to attack Russia, he said. This corridor must be closed off. He relied on hatred to do it.

He was wrong. He failed to anticipate that Poland might forgive Germany for what the Germans had done, and that the Germans themselves might renounce the territories that had caused so much trouble between the two countries. He failed to imagine that the Germans might ask the Poles for forgiveness, and that a German chancellor might go to Warsaw, to the ghetto, and fall upon his knees, as did Willy Brandt. There is no great love lost for Germans today in Poland, but one can reasonably say that there is an acute forgiveness. That part of the past has been buried. There is nothing the Poles want now from Germany. There is a lot they want from Russia.

Forgiveness has changed Western Europe. Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle met in the Reims cathedral in July 1962 to ratify the

reconciliation of France and Germany, ending a struggle between the two nations which had produced a century of European civil war.

When Jean Monnet, the man who invented the institutions of European community, went to West Germany in 1950 to present France's proposal for a coal and steel authority to control the two countries' war-making assets, he said this:

We want to put French-German relations on an entirely new footing. He said the aim of the French proposal was, therefore, essentially political. It even had an aspect that might be called moral.

Chancellor Adenauer replied that he had waited 25 years for a move like this. Germans knew that their fate was bound up with that of Western Europe as a whole. He said that implementation of the plan would be his most important task. If he succeeded, he believed that his life would not have been wasted. The result of what happened then was to transform the relations of all the West European powers in a more important way than any other event since the rise of modern nationalism.

There are candidates for forgiveness today, as between India and Pakistan, Israel and the Palestinians, Africans and Africans, the national factions of Lebanon. Nobility of spirit might work again. Forgiveness is no light matter. When, however, it is granted, the results may be exceptionally powerful.

It is, moreover, something for which, in the end, there may be no alternative. There are some things for which no adequate revenge is imaginable, and no recompense is possible. What then is left except to forgive?

International Herald Tribune.

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The Poles' Surprising New Phase

By Aryeh Neier

NEW YORK — Westerners were surprised and puzzled last week when Lech Walesa and several thousand supporters joined in May Day rallies in Gdansk and a number of other Polish cities. Some people took this as a sign that Solidarity may soon re-emerge in much the same form as in 1980 and 1981. Others concluded that the May Day protests were no more than the last flames from dying embers. My own visit to Warsaw this spring persuades me that neither conclusion is warranted.

A lot of people I encountered in Warsaw denied that their struggle against oppression ended when martial law was declared in December 1981; according to them, it merely entered a new phase. The current phase is not marked by the effort to build democratic institutions that was the essential aim of Solidarity in the 16 months prior to martial law. Moreover, May Day aside, there is little overt political protest to be seen. Nevertheless, Polish opponents of Moscow's empire and the Jeruzelski regime that serves it believe that they are making headway.

Their main aim is to enlist other Poles in "independent," underground activities. Hundreds of underground periodicals are being published more or less regularly. Scores of new titles are added annually to the already rich library of underground book publishing, some of them in quantities that would seem respectable to Western commercial publishers. Living-room theater, underground cabaret and unofficial art exhibits are flourishing. Tens of thousands of Poles attend unofficial adult education classes.

The term "flying university," which antedates Solidarity, is no longer used because most of the stu-

dents in today's unofficial classes are not taking university-level courses. Many are factory workers — a matter of some pride to the organizers of the classes. Indeed, they regard the links that were forged between workers and intellectuals as one of the great achievements of the period before martial law.

How many people take part regularly in such independent activity? It is impossible to say for certain, but the estimates one hears in Poland range from 200,000 to about one million. The higher figure represents those who are thought to pay monthly dues to underground Solidarity; the lower number represents those who go further and spend some time each month putting out or distributing an independent book or periodical, or attending a class or in some other way acting outside the institutions of the state.

Participation in the underground frequently taps professional skills that the state does not call upon. A group of doctors is at work on a report on an officially neglected pub-

lic health problem. Some lawyers are compiling a human rights report. A group of historians is readying for publication — out of the country and underground, of course — a vast history of Poland during the last 40 years. The participants in such activities risk severe reprisals, ranging from dismissals from their jobs to long prison terms under appalling conditions. Even so, their numbers appear to be growing.

In many Polish communities, churches provide facilities for such activities, and those involved count on the support of their parish priests. At the same time, some influential church leaders — headed by Cardinal Jozef Glemp — appear intent on maintaining an accommodation with the government at the underground's expense. But underground activists continue to try to win the church's full sympathy.

In this, the student protests in March over the government's efforts to remove all crucifixes from the nation's classrooms can be seen as an effort not to mix church and state,

but rather to divide church from state. That is, by enlisting Cardinal Glemp and a number of his bishops in support of the student protesters, it had the effect of disrupting their all too close ties to the government.

Many members of the underground recognize that they have lost the battle to diminish the control of the totalitarian state by building democratic institutions such as Solidarity. So they are now engaged in a battle to defeat totalitarianism by channeling their energies outside existing institutions. They are struggling to create an alternative culture without alternative institutions, except for the church, which they need for physical and moral support.

Occasional protest demonstrations have their place in this struggle, but principally as a way of signaling that Solidarity's spirit is very much alive even if the institution was crushed.

The writer, vice-chairman of the Helsinki Watch Committee, visited Poland in March. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In Fight for a Freeze, the Constitution Is a Mighty Ally

Arthur S. Miller

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has played his China card and returns to the White House to face a constitutional battle with Congress. Burned by his illegal mining of Nicaragua harbors and his cavalier rejection of World Court jurisdiction, Mr. Reagan must now deal with the possibility of a congressionally mandated moratorium on the testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons.

Led by Edward Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican, members of the House of Representatives introduced a "quick freeze" bill that would require Mr. Reagan to negotiate with the Russians for a bilateral and verifiable moratorium; the bill has 114 co-sponsors. Senators Edward Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Mark Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, with four others, tossed a similar bill into the Senate hopper.

If passed and implemented, which by no means is certain, the resulting moratorium would require the United States to stop work on the MX, the Trident-2 and other new ballistic missiles. The Russians, in turn, would

halt testing and deployment of the SSX-24, SSX-25, SSX-23, and other new weapons. Existing weapons would be unaffected.

Congress has full constitutional authority to enact such a bill. It can, as Mr. Markey and Mr. Leach propose, cut off funds unless Mr. Reagan goes along. No need exists to trust the Russians; for there are ample means of verification of any Soviet resumption of testing and deployment.

In addition to control over appropriations, Congress has a full panoply of constitutional powers over the make-up and use of military forces. These include the powers to raise and support an army and navy, to regulate the armed forces, to declare war, and to impose taxes for defense.

Against that array of explicit authority, the president has only the commander-in-chief power set out in the Constitution. He can, of course, as Lincoln did in the Civil War, react to any invasion or sudden attack without consulting Congress. That is implied in his commander-in-chief power, which Alexander Hamilton

called "nothing more than the supreme command and direction of the military and naval forces" when the nation is at war. Presidents must cooperate with Congress. The wars in Korea and Vietnam are not precedents for unilateral presidential action today.

This latest round in the perpetual battle between Congress and the president shows Congress solidly in command — but only if it has the wit and will to do something significant about nuclear weapons.

Whether or not Congress does enact the Markey-Leach bill, the issue of nuclear armaments is certain to be a major factor in both the presidential and congressional elections in November. Mr. Leach calls it the "ultimate civil rights issue." Unquestionably, people the world over are becoming increasingly exasperated at their governments' failure, even refusal, to do anything about the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado believes the Russians will go along with a serious American

proposal. Just back from a trip to the Soviet Union, the Democratic congressman says it is imperative to make the try. The Russians, she insists, badly need the money now used for arms to develop their hinterlands and improve their schools.

The beauty of the Markey-Leach proposal is its basic simplicity. Sponsors in both houses of Congress want to make nuclear weapons the primary issue in November. Organizations in every state will use the bill to drum up support for a freeze.

The bill, which is awaiting committee action, could have a spin-off effect elsewhere in foreign and military policy. Congress could become much more powerful.

How Mr. Reagan would deal with the bill is unknown. But he cannot validly attack its constitutionality. It is fully in accord with what the constitutional framers desired.

The writer is professor emeritus of constitutional law at George Washington University and was chief consultant to Senator Sam Ervin's Watergate committee. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Taiwan's Favor

Regarding "Taiwanese Have Their Own Ideas" (April 30):

This report tarnishes the image of what is perhaps the world's most successful developing nation.

Economic, social and political surveys by the World Bank and others offer plenty of evidence to refute Roger Rump's trumped-up charges against Taiwan.

Taiwan is widely considered to have achieved the world's fastest and most egalitarian economic growth over the past 20 years.

In terms of social development, Taiwan is again near the top. It indulges in advanced governmental practices that are rarely seen in the developing world. Taiwan now has comprehensive insurance, pension and welfare programs. Taiwan cit-

izens have the right to sue their government. Even visitors from socialist states in Western Europe envy its record of social development.

Taiwan has held regular, free, peaceful elections over some 30 years and has experienced three peaceful leadership changes. It has remained one of the world's most stable places.

ANDY CHRISTOPHER.

Taipei.

Return to Obscurity

Regarding "The Soviets Are Making Progress in Afghanistan" (April 20) by Zalmay Khalilzad:

I am afraid Mr. Khalilzad is right. The world is forgetting about Afghanistan. Notice the past tense in a quote from a Russian in an article on the same page: "The deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe 'was a crisis

as important to us as Soviet troops in Afghanistan were to you."

For those of us fortunate enough to have lived and worked in Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion, that country's return to obscurity is tragic. It means Soviet aggression has succeeded, with only minor inconvenience to the Russians. What that says about the nations of the Free World is not very commendable.

DON C. YACER.

Seeb, Oman.

Accent? What Accent?

Regarding the back page feature "Taking the Accent Out of New Yorkers" (April 28):

How dare anyone speak of curing New York accents. (Actually, New Yorkers — in its varied versions — borders on a dialect, not an ac-

cent.) The history of a people is to be found in such "embellishments."

Incidentally, "shooah" shoor ain't Noo Yawk.

JOHN P. CANNIZZO.

Zurich.

Progress in Upper Volta

Regarding "Agricultural Volta" (Letters, May 4):

Christopher MacCormac's comments about the importance of developing new agricultural research methodologies are well taken, yet he is perhaps overly pessimistic when he suggests that there are no international or Third World regional institutions carrying out research in the critical area of "post production" food crop production.

At the Ramboise in Upper Volta, scientists from five continents are

On Politics, Pasta and Water Polo

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The law of averages has finally caught up with the Kremlin. After 67 years the Soviet regime has done something useful: By withdrawing its full-time professionals it has gone far toward restoring the amateur nature of the Olympics.

Without drawing deeply on one's fund of cynicism, it is possible to question the sincerity of the Kremlin's announcement, which was made with a characteristic sense of propriety. That regime's tool of injured innocence increases in proportion as its grievances are trivial.

The day the Kremlin announced the boycott — citing concern for the safety, rights and dignity of Soviet athletes — reports reached the West that the Kremlin, not content with tormenting Andrei Sakharov, was pressing the weight of the state down on his wife, who is under investigation for "defaming the Soviet system." It is a nice question whether it is even theoretically possible to defame that system, but never mind.

Perhaps Soviet sports czars consulted their stop watches and decided they do not have a team that can cope with the likes of Carl Lewis and Mary Decker. But obviously the main purpose of the boycott is to pay back the United States for 1980.

The Soviet boycott, announced against a background rumble of the bombing and armored offensive in Afghanistan, illustrates the Soviet sense of symmetry. The United States boycotted the Moscow Olympics to protest the rape of Afghanistan; the Kremlin is protesting organizational niceties in Los Angeles.

One grievance is that the United States will not do as the Kremlin did in 1980, when potential protesters were removed from Moscow. Furthermore, there is the problem of defections. How are you going to keep the athletes happy in Murnansk after they've seen Halil?

The Russians utter the requisite homage to "Olympic ideals" and their boycott has stirred high-minded talk about "removing politics from the Olympics," an idea akin to removing pasta from fettuccine. It has even been said that "the United States started it" — "it" being the intrusion of politics into the good clean fun of the Games.

That must be news to, among others, the South African government, a disgraceful regime whose unfortunate athletes have been banned from modern Olympics at the behest of a lot of other disgraceful regimes. Prestige and propaganda are national assets; whenever they are at stake, politics will be present.

The ancient Olympics degenerated into commercial, corrupt and violent carnivals until, in 394 A.D., they were stopped by the Roman emperor Theodosius. Sound fellow, Theodosius.

When the Olympics were rashly revived in 1896 after a merciful lapse of 15 centuries, U.S. athletes arrived in Athens 11 days late. They had not been told that the Greeks were still using the Julian calendar. The sliding has been rough ever since.

Indeed, the Olympics, like the United Nations, often have been a net subtraction from international comity because the Games replicate and sometimes magnify the world's tensions. In 1900, U.S. athletes protested the sacrifice of Sunday competition. In 1908 in London, Finns refused to walk behind a Russian flag. Americans, still smoldering from colonial injustices, refused to dip the flag to Edward VII and even protested the boons the British were in the tug-of-war.

In 1920 at Antwerp the Belgian crowd went berserk when Britain won at water polo. That was mild compared to the Soviet-Hungarian water polo match in 1956, when the water ran red with blood. Then there was the Hitlerite orgy in Berlin in 1936, and the 1972 Munich massacre.

The proper Olympic ideals are not peace and harmony among nations. Sport is not about such things. Sport is about excellence. That ideal can be served by putting away the pretense of amateurism. Let the competition be between each nation's best athletes, amateur or professional.

East-bloc countries advertise their gold medals as proof that socialism, like Wonder Bread, builds strong bodies nine ways. But some odd rulings sometimes help. In 1972 officials set back the game clock, which had expired, thereby enabling the Soviet basketball team to beat the U.S. team. A basketball game between the Soviet professionals and U.S. professionals would be an occasion for our wage slaves of capital (such as Larry Bird and Bernard King) to teach the basketball-playing portion of the Soviet Union's emancipated proletariat a thought-provoking lesson about economic determinism: Capitalism calls forth the best jump shots.

The Washington Post.

FROM OUR MAY 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Sultan Mehmed V Is Invested
CONSTANTINOPLE — The ceremony of the investiture of the Sultan [Mehmed V] was a magnificent one. The seven towers of Yoni Kiosk, near the Mosque of Eyub, the neighboring hills and the Golden Horn filled with gaily decorated caïques presented a wonderful sight. The Padishah embarked at 11 o'clock [on May 10] at Dolma Bagiche on board the little yacht Seydula. Escorted by a flotilla of steam yachts and saluted by the cannon of the fleet, he arrived at the Mosque about midday. He was accompanied by his sons, the members of the Cabinet and all the Court. After the investiture, he passed through the Addanople Gate, near which the Diplomatic Corps and the leading members of the foreign colonies were assembled under magnificent awnings.

1934: Pravda Lectures Lenin's Widow
MOSCOW — Mme. Nadzda Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, was attacked in "Pravda" [on May 10] for criticizing Stalin and not understanding Trotsky enough in her "Memoirs of Lenin." "She fails to bring out at all the merciless political struggle which Lenin waged against Trotsky," the paper says. "Pravda" declares that Lenin's widow fails to stress the importance of Stalin's meetings with Lenin before 1917, which, it admits, however, were few. It also contends that she is "stingy" in her treatment of the sixth party congress, which, it maintains, was "entirely directed by Stalin, although inspired by Lenin from underground." Mme. Lenin has never been in accord with the Stalin Bolsheviks, who became masters of Russia after Trotsky's fall from grace.

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When Were Orville and Wilbur Wright? What Was Lincoln's Address in Gettysburg? How Did Millard Fillmore? Who Wants to Know?

PARIS — At the Herald Tribune we are used to getting telephoned queries from readers, usually about baseball or election results. But starting this winter not only the IHT but individual Americans in Paris received calls from French friends or friends of friends or total strangers asking the damndest questions: Who wrote the screenplay of "Land of the Pharaohs"? Which state is the Sportsman's Paradise? In aviation what do the initials "P.L.C." stand for?

The awful thing about the questions was not only that they came out of the blue but that no American could answer them all. A lot of French readers, as it turned out, could.

The questions came from a quiz for the French equivalent of high-school juniors that was set up by Le Figaro Magazine and the Foreign Study in Living agency. The winning lycée class and its English teacher were to be flown by Capitol Air (which accounts for a preponderance of aeronautic questions on the test) to spend two weeks with families in Washington and New York.

According to Jacques Tierce of Le Figaro, the response was tremendous: 25,000 students in 843 lycées participated in the competition, the questions for which were printed over several weeks in Le Figaro Magazine. The finals were held in Paris last week.

Le Figaro invited the competition to attract young readers; Foreign Study in Living, a French travel firm that specializes in studies and family visits abroad, joined in as a promotional effort after suffering last year from the French government's restrictions on foreign travel. The questions for the competition were set mostly by Claude Dodin of Foreign Study in Living, who dug up 500 brain-twisters, of which 50 were selected by a jury.

The finalists were the Lycée Polyvalent Rive Gauche in Toulouse and Notre-Dame de Bury in the Val d'Oise near Paris. Marie Dominique Roussel, the English teacher at Notre-Dame de Bury, says her 27 students plunged headlong into the competition, reading dictionaries, encyclopedias and guidebooks and, the week before the finals, devoting their entire study time to the quiz.

The questions were so far out that even the examiners couldn't answer two of them: For "Name the five principal deserts in the United States," 10 answers were acceptable, while "What tree does the author of 'Sanctuary' often evoke in his novels?" resulted in the admission that the examiners could not in effect see the trees for the forest. There were, they admitted, so many possible answers that any school that answered — and even those that didn't — got a point. (People who set questions like that should be made to write Yoko-patawpa on the blackboard 100 times.)

For the final quiz, an oral exam crammed into an endless televi-

sion variety show, the finalists each sent a representative — Martine Paulet from Notre-Dame de Bury and Sabine Verlinde from Toulouse. If the representatives could not answer, their classmates, who were back in the schoolroom hunched over reference books, could answer by telephone.

Martine and Sabine were clad in Figaro sweatshirts and made to answer such rapid-fire questions as: Did George or Ira Gershwin write "An American in Paris"? In what state did the Wright brothers first fly? In what state was Buffalo Bill born?

Toulouse won handily but hasn't yet had time to celebrate. The first act of their teacher, Mireille Vissieres, when the verdict came in was to start returning the mountains of books and documents that the adults of Toulouse had lent the class.

Notre-Dame de Bury, deeply disappointed, will hold some sort of end-of-term party to finish the year in beauty despite the defeat, its teacher says.

Neither teacher would ever enter such a competition again. Nor will the International Herald Tribune, although Vissieres was kind enough to say that no Frenchman could answer similar questions about France.

One last word: Buffalo Bill was not born in Wyoming, as one might think. He was born in Nebraska.

Sample Questions

MAXED in with such questions as "Who was Babe Ruth and what record did he set?" and "On what date and where was the Declaration of Independence signed?" were the following stumbers (Score yourself as follows — 12 right, eligible to tutor French students in next year's contest; 6 right, trivia major in college; 0 right, certifiably an American citizen):

1. What is "The Father of Waters"?
2. What is the lowest point in the United States?
3. What happened during the International Exposition in Buffalo in 1901?
4. Which amendment of the U.S. Constitution gave the vote to women? In which year?
5. Name the five major deserts in the United States.
6. Who wrote the screenplay for "Land of the Pharaohs"?
7. What was the name of Jack London's yacht?
8. With which orchestra did Frank Sinatra make his debut?
9. Which state is called "Sportsman's Paradise"? "Land of Opportunity"? Which city is "My Kinda Town"?
10. What do the four stitches stand for in the 4H Clubs?
11. What do the initials "P.L.C." stand for in aviation?
12. On which date did the first legislature meet in Jamestown, Virginia?

Answers
1. The Mississippi River. 2. Badwater, California, in Death Valley. 3. President William McKinley was assassinated. 4. The 19th Amendment, in 1920. 5. Black Rock, Chihuahuan, Colorado, Death Valley, Gila, Great Basin, Great Salt Lake, Mojave, Painted Desert and Sonora. (Any 5 of the 10 were accepted.) 6. William Faulkner. 7. Harry Kurnitz and Harold Jack Bloom. 8. The Shark. 9. Harry James; he became a star with Tommy Dorsey's orchestra. 10. According to their license plates, Louisiana and Arkansas; according to its slogan and the song, Chicago. 11. Head, heart, hands, health. 12. Pilot in command. 12. July 30, 1619.

Second in a Long Line of Scarrys

by Mavis Guindard

GENEVA — Behind his desk, wearing gray flannel trousers and a sweater, Huck Scarry looks every inch the student, but the illustrated books he turns out are obviously the works of a professional.

At 31, Huck Scarry — whose real name is Richard, like his father, the renowned children's author and illustrator — has earned broad praise for his "Sketchbooks" of travel in balloons, barges and, recently, fishing boats. From his first book, which explored all the basics about trains, he has carried on the Scarry tradition of informing with a smile. "I like to explain in a fun way, but I try to do books quite different from my father's," he says carefully.

While Richard Scarry loves uproarious antics and deft simplification for young children, Huck Scarry's approach is more technical and is aimed at a slightly older age-group.

He shows details that rely as much on drawing talent as on research; the reader is teased to look closely and madly guess. Color, like his imaginative descriptions, is a balloon pilot as much control of his destiny as a tumbling autumn leaf.

Unlike his father, who works in primary colors, Huck Scarry uses black and white sketches or paints in soft, muted shades. "I used to help my father color his books. This is the time-consuming donkey work — he'd just as soon do the creative part. My father uses very flat colors, painted one after another. We'd start with yellows, then oranges and reds, then have a sort of a blue day and a green day and just go through the whole color filling-in."

Huck Scarry has not helped color his father's books for some time now because there have been too many other commitments.

For the Bologna Book Fair in early April, he prepared the model of a pop-up book on medieval times filled with cathedrals and castles. This year, a children's encyclopedia called "Our Earth" in the United States and "The World Around Us" in England will be coming out after a successful first printing in Italian. Huck Scarry is also working on another science series that will explain how things fly, sail and move.

He looks forward to a trip on a tall ship for a new "Sketchbook." "It depends on the publisher now. I'm just waiting for the green light

to go." Scarry's face lights up with a delighted grin. "This is work I enjoy the most. It allows me to go out on an adventure and explain what I see to my readers. It's much more lively than library research." The "Sketchbooks," however, do not sell as well as the science books. "Those are the real breadwinners. The toughest was the encyclopedia."

Whether done from life or from research, Huck Scarry's books have enabled him to catch up with an interrupted formal education.

Born in Connecticut, he grew up in a house on a Ridgefield farm "very much like the ones my father draws — with a horse in the backyard, cows and a chicken coop."

Then there was a move to Westport where he learned to sail and "went to the beach all the time." The third family move came when he was 15. Meant as a temporary move to get close to the Swiss mountains, the Scarrys liked this country so well that they stayed on. Huck Scarry took to skiing and hiking, but in school, language was a problem. "In my French school, the foreign kids mostly spoke English. The scholastic level of the second school I went to simply was not very good."

So, at 17, he gave up formal education to study graphic art for a couple of years in Lausanne (picking up French as a bonus) and went on to art school in Florence (learning Italian) then studied etching and engraving with William Hayer in Paris.

Moving to New York, he started to work as his father had, coloring other people's books. While in New York he felt his real home was in Europe, and he soon returned to Switzerland, working as a book designer for an American publishing firm in Lucerne.

After this work, which was almost an apprenticeship, he jumped at an offer in Lausanne of a better-paid, part-time job designing a trade magazine for the Swiss watch industry. The rest of the day was for his own projects.

A first book, "Steam Train Journey," was followed by "On Wheels" and "On the Road," first appearing in England, then translated into several languages. "Like most boys, I've always been fascinated by anything that rolls on wheels," he says. "I thought it would be as much fun to draw trains as to play with model ones."

A wife, two babies and 10 titles later, Huck Scarry is snug in a flat in the heart of Geneva. His work leaves little free time, he says. "Basically, I work every day, occasionally taking a day off for a hike in the mountains in summer or maybe a walk on snowshoes in winter.



Huck Scarry.

touring off the beaten track through fields, getting out into nature and scenery.

"I love old cars and I had an old Bentley, in which we did a number of rallies. But I had to sell it as it was becoming a bit of a burden, requiring a run every weekend, repairs and so on. It's just the type of hobby that needs a lot of time, and I just don't have it now."

Scarry's office is a tiny room free of artistic clutter. He works methodically at a slant-topped desk that recently replaced an old garden table, his two dogs curled at his feet. Paints and pencils are stashed away in an antique writing case, papers and files tucked out of sight. A small collection of reference books stands nearby. "I share my father's reference library and, within strolling distance, I can use three excellent libraries. Geneva is a tremendous place for research — I can find any book I need, in almost any language."

Scarry has become a Swiss citizen. "I spent 15 years in the States, and 16 here, so I became Swiss — just as a Swiss might have become American in a reverse situation." He has put down strong roots, recently taking part in a typical Swiss campaign to collect signatures demanding traffic-free streets in the Old City of Geneva.

As he talks, a small, blonde girl with a wide smile — Scarry's 5-year-old daughter Fiona — rushes into the office. Seeing that her father is still busy, she settles into a corner, Scarry-fashion, with crayons and paper.

Spring Has Sprung: Lawn Care

by Joan Lee Faust

LAWNS are turning green and homeowners are beginning their springtime routines. Out come the fertilizer spreaders and power mowers to undo what winter storms did and to prepare lawns for summer. Although lawn care follows a standard ritual, some problems have increased while others have waned.

Once-serious weeds, crabgrass and dandelions are now conquered by use of pre-emergent herbicides, which are sometimes available in combination with lawn fertilizers. Read the label directions carefully.

Another weed, wild onion, persists, but it succumbs to a herbicide foam that can be safely sprayed out of pressurized spray cans onto individual plants. Chickweed, a tougher weed problem, is best controlled in fall with combination herbicides.

Lawn professionals at U.S. agricultural universities keep learning new refinements on lawn care. What follows is an update.

Fertilizer: Applications of lawn fertilizer can begin shortly or, even better, be delayed until fall. According to Howard Kemmerer, agricultural agent in Fairfield County, Connecticut, "We are going with the recommendation of lawn researchers at the University of Rhode Island. There they have found that application of lawn fertilizer should be made in late May or the first part of June, again Sept. 1 and finally Nov. 15. If an order of priority for fertilizer applications was set, I would rate them as follows: The most important is Sept. 1; then Nov. 15 and the third choice would be late May to early June."

Research has shown that the September application boosts the growth of grass rhizomes, the root-like stems. With the November application, a gardener gets a higher accumulation of nutrients in the grass plants to take them through the winter. Also this grass will green up more quickly in spring. If the lawn is fed in spring, it will take the grass through the summer months and produce better turf. Too much fertilizer in early spring for that so-called quick green-up makes grass succulent and more susceptible to disease.

Many lawn fertilizers are packaged and labeled according to the area covered. When applying fertilizer, use one pound (454 grams)

of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet (about 93 square meters).

Grubs: Beetle grubs — the larvae of many insect species, including Japanese beetles, May beetles or June bugs and European chafers — are causing increasing concern as they chew off anchoring grass roots and destroy lawns. Grubs initiate a secondary problem: nocturnal feeding by skunks, moles and raccoons, which dig up lawn patches to eat grubs.

Knowledge of the beetles' life cycle is essential for control. Mature beetles feed on garden plants from late June to October. The female

emergent crabgrass control is put down first. Use a crabgrass preventive that will not affect grass-seed germination.

A major problem of a spring-seeded lawn is a dry summer, which is the chief cause for lawn failure. Unless artificial irrigation can be assured, spring lawn seeding is questionable. Sod, on the other hand, has some roots. It is watered thoroughly until longer roots can grow to anchor it down to the prepared soil.

Mowing Height: According to Aubrey Hampton, senior agricultural agent for Bergen County, New Jersey, "We say not to cut off more than two inches of new growth at a time and to keep the lawn at two inches throughout the season. This may mean mowing the lawn two or three times a week, depending upon the rate of growth."

There is mixed opinion when to apply grub-control measures. Many professionals contend that August is the best time because the grubs are smaller and more susceptible to pesticides. Others say the time is now.

What is to be done with the grass clippings? Don't throw them away. Allow them to accumulate on the lawn to decompose and restore nitrogen. This practice also reduces the need for fertilizer. Clippings are mostly water and do not lead to an accumulation of thatch — a term used to describe the layer of stems, crown tissue, roots and rhizomes that accumulate on the soil surface and reduce air circulation. Long, wet clippings should always be raked up and removed.

Watering: One of the biggest problems in lawn care is the misuse of water. With a hose, the correct amount of water is one inch to fill up six inches of soil and encourage deep roots. Automatic sprinklers can be troublesome. If the sprinklers are set to come on for about 15 minutes every morning, that is just enough to wet grass leaves and build up a thatch layer.

Actually no water at all is fine, but gardeners should not get into the routine of watering once a week in a dry spring and then fail to keep it up all summer. This practice puts stress on plants. It is all or nothing. The grass won't burn out; it goes dormant to protect itself in a dry summer. It may look terrible, but it will return in the fall.

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It Was a Dark And Stormy Prize

SAN JOSE, California — It lacked the simplicity of that classic opener, "It was a dark and stormy night," but Steve Garman's writing was judged so bad that it took first prize in a competition for the opening sentence to the worst imaginable novel.

This was Garman's entry: "The lovely woman-child Kaa was mercilessly chained to the cruel post of the warrior-chief. Bestir, with his barbarian arbo now stacking wood at her nibble feet, when the strong clear voice of the poetic and heroic Handsome as Roared, 'Flick your Bic, crisp that chick, and you'll feel my steel through your last meal.'"

A self-described "undistinguished pencil of judges" has named Garman, city manager of Pensacola, Florida, the winner of the 1984 Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest, which celebrates bad writing.

Second place in the competition went to Joseph Parko, a Georgia State University professor, who wrote:

"Lady Olivia's heart fluttered within her breast like a tethered bird in a cage as the mysterious stranger bent to kiss her hand, his smoldering dark eyes reflecting the baleful fire of the Ranchipur ruby that tossed like some ill-fated crystalline craft upon the passion-swept crest of her heaving white bosom."

The judges were mainly veteran composition teachers who "have read a lot of rotten prose, most of it written in all sincerity by students," said Scott Rice, an English professor at San Jose State University and organizer of the three-year-old contest.

It was started to help Rice's students produce good writing by learning to recognize bad. Since then, it has attracted bad writing from every American state and, this year, from 20 foreign countries, including Kenya, New

Zealand, and China. There were about 14,000 entries this year.

Last year's competition drew about 10,000 entries. The winner was Gail Cain of San Francisco with this opener: "The candle died quite suddenly on the second day, and Selma fretted sulkingly and, buffing her already impeccable nails — not for the first time since the journey began — pondered suddenly if this would dissolve into a vignette of minor inconveniences like all the other holidays spent with Basil."

Some of the entries will be published in paperback by Penguin Books under the title, "It Was a Dark and Stormy Night." As Rice says about the contest, "We'd like to think the prize gives new meaning to a phrase popular here in Silicon Valley: 'Garbage in, garbage out.'"

Garman, who will receive a word processor as first prize, brushed off his victory as something that was "really very easy to do. I guess I'm just one of those people who have a gift for bad writing."

Asked for advice to would-be terrible writers, Garman said, "Read Bulwer-Lytton. He wrote a book titled 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' which was just recently made into a television movie. It's something to think about."

Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton, an English 19th-century novelist, playwright and political figure, inspired the contest with the opening sentence to his 1830 novel, "Paul Clifford."

"It was a dark and stormy night, the rain fell in torrents except at occasional intervals, when it was checked by a violent gust of wind which swept up the streets (for it is in London that our scene lies), rattling along the house-tops, and fiercely agitating the scanty flame of the lamps that struggled against the darkness."

From Wire Dispatches

Woody Allen, Starting Out

by Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK — Max Gordon of the Village Vanguard remembers Woody Allen as "a shy young kid, kind of scared, who came to the Blue Angel in the '50s, never having appeared before an audience before." He adds: "How he used to worry between shows. His manager, Jack Rollins, would ask me to go up and talk to him between shows. He'd say, 'Max, tell Woody how well he's doing,' and I would tell him, 'Max, tell him not to worry,' and I would tell Woody, 'Don't worry.'"

Art D'Logoff, club owner and impresario, recalls that Allen came to his Village Gate as a stiff, frightened "young kid who wanted to be Chaplin, admired Bob Hope," and who had no stage presence whatever.

"I would talk to Woody. I'd say, 'Pick up the

Continued on page 10



TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Börsendörfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
 RECITALS — May 14: Natasha Velkovic piano (Beethoven, Chopin).
 May 18: Pamela Misa piano (Ravel, Chopin).
 English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60).
 THEATRE — Through May: "Sleuth" (Shaffer).
 •Galerie Monoko (tel: 63.80.803).
 EXHIBITION — May 14-June 9: "God, Heroes and Demons," antique Asian puppets.
 •International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).
 THEATRE — Through May: "The Moonset" (Christie).
 •Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
 EXHIBITION — To July 8: "1984 — Orwell und die Gegenwart."
 •Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
 CONCERT — May 18: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Tadaaki Otaka conductor (Akiyama, Dvorak).
 •Staatsoper (tel: 532.40).
 OPERA — May 13: "Aida" (Verdi).
 May 14 and 16: "Der Barbier von Sevilla" (Rossini).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
 CONCERT — May 13: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sir John Pritchard conductor (Brahms, Sibelius).
 May 17: Vlaamse Philharmonische Orchestre, Ayl Ostrowsky conductor, Andre de Groote Jr. piano.
 •Travers (tel: 218.40.86).
 ROCK — May 12: The Other Side.
 JAZZ — May 14: Diederik Wissels piano, Hain van de Geyn contrabass.
 May 17: Felix Simionescu Trio.
 LASNE, Galerie Beaumont (tel: 633.38.40).
 EXHIBITION — To May 27: "Jean Milo: Woodcuts and Prints (1957-79)."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Odd-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22).
 CONCERT — May 16: Royal Orchestra, Moshe Atzmon conductor, Bella Davidovich soloist (Beethoven, Mahler).
 •Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
 May 12: John Frandsen conductor (Strauss, Mahler).
 May 15: Einar Einarsson conductor, Fritz Overgaard Jacobsen violin (Bach).
 May 17: John Frandsen conductor (Liszt, Nielsen).
 CONCERT — May 18: Art Quintet of Monte Carlo (Schumann, Shostakovich).
 HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).
 EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Treasures of Ireland."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.37.95).
 Barbican Hall — May 12: "The Mikado" (Gilbert and Sullivan).
 May 13: New Westminster Philharmonic Orchestra/Aeolian Singers, Joseph Filmer conductor (Elgar).
 May 16: Halle Orchestra, James Loughran conductor, Ruggiero Ricci violin (Verdi, Elgar).
 May 17: BBC Singers, John Poole conductor, Eric Parkin piano.
 May 18: London Concert Orchestra, Harry Robinson conductor, John Ogdon piano (Gershwin, Elgar, Tchaikovsky).
 Barbican Gallery — To June 10: "Capital Painting."
 To June 2: "RIBA: 150 Years Festival of Architecture."
 Barbican Theatre — May 12-18: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).
 •Coliseum (tel: 240.52.58).
 English National Opera — May 14, 16, 18: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
 •Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
 May 14 and 16: "Der Barbier von Sevilla" (Rossini).
 •National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
 Lyttelton Theatre — May 15-24: "Golden Boy" (Odeon).
 •Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
 EXHIBITION — To May 27: "The Orientalist: Delacroix to Matisse."
 •Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
 CONCERT — May 12, 14, 17: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Britten).
 May 15 and 18: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).
 Sir Geraint Evans baritone, Gabrielle Bellini soprano.
 •Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 EXHIBITIONS — To May 28: "The Pre-Raphaelites."
 To July 15: "Turner and the Human Figure."
 May 16-July 9: "Beckmann's Carnival 1920."
 •Vandeville Theatre (tel: 836.99.87).
 THEATRE — To June 9: "Benefactors" (Frayn) with Patricia Hodge, Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
 EXHIBITIONS — To May 20: "Bill Brandt: Literary Britain."
 To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."

FRANCE

PARIS, American Center (tel: 321.42.20).
 CONCERTS — May 12: "Festival de Contrabasse" with Robert Black, Joëlle Léandre, and Barre Phillips.
 May 16: Ingram Marshall instruments/vocals/electronic, Foster Reed mandolin (Marshall).
 •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.53).
 EXHIBITIONS — To May 21: "Bonnard."
 To May 28: "Images and Imagination in Architecture."
 •Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19).
 EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Treasures of Ireland."

•Espace AGF (tel: 244.11.22).
 EXHIBITION — May 15-June 1: "Nature Rebelle," Tony Moebius photographs.
 •Galerie d'Art International (tel: 243.84.28).
 EXHIBITION — To June 30: "Elizabeth Franzheim."
 •Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).
 JAZZ — May 15 and 16: Cuarteto Cedron.
 •Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).
 EXHIBITION — To June 24: "Ritzi and Peter Jacobi."
 •Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
 EXHIBITIONS — To June 11: "Masterpieces of American Painting 1760-1910."
 To June 25: "Treasures of Saint Mark's, Venice."
 To July 30: "La Rime et la Raison."
 May 16-July 23: "Treasures of Ancient Nigeria."
 •Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).
 OPERA — May 15, 18: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
 •Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).
 CONCERT — May 14: Orchestre Colonne, Claudio Simonone conductor, Margarita Zimmernann mezzo-soprano (Rossini).
 •Théâtre de Paris (tel: 280.09.30).
 BALLET — To May 20: Lindsay Kemp Dance Company.
 •Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83).
 •Marselles National Ballet — May 15-19: "Proust ou les Intermittences du Coeur" (Petit).
 •Théâtre de la Tempête (tel: 328.36.36).
 THEATRE — May 18-June 30: "Mouset ou la Passion de la Réalité" (Puig).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 343.81).
 May 17: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
 May 15 and 18: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).
 •Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
 CONCERTS — May 12 and 13: Berlin Symphony Orchestra.
 May 16 and 17: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.
 •Waldbühne (tel: 852.40.80).
 ROCK — May 18: Elton John.
 COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).
 OPERA — May 15 and 18: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
 May 12 and 13: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
 •Schauspiel (tel: 21.26.51).
 THEATRE — May 13: "The School for Scandal" (Sheridan), Dury Lane Theatre Co.
 FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 77.74.66).
 THEATRE — Through May: "Pygmalion" (Shaw).
 •Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29).
 OPERA — May 14: "Capriccio" (R. Strauss).
 May 15: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).
 May 17: "Carmen" (Bizet).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 226.47.54).
 RECITAL — May 12: Julie Holtzman piano.
 •Furama Hotel (tel: 59.48.25).
 May 16-19: International Asian Antiques Fair.
 •Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 522.41.27).
 EXHIBITION — To May 27: "Hong Kong Pottery Today."
 •Tuen Wan Town Hall (tel: 790.75.21).
 CONCERT — May 18: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Tang Mo-hai conductor (Tchaikovsky, Mozart).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
 OPERA — May 13: "Lombardi alla Prima Crociata" (Verdi).
 May 12 and 17: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).
 BALLET — May 12, 13, 15-18: "Chansons d'Amour" (Brahms), Pelless and Melisande Symphonies (Debussy), "La Jeune Fille et le Mort" (Schubert), "Indians" (van Tieghem).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 723.23.56).
 Hamburg State Opera — May 14: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
 CONCERTS — May 12: Shinsei Nihon Symphony Orchestra, Kotaro Sato conductor (Verdi).
 May 14: Alban Berg Quartet, Vienna (Verdi).
 RECITAL — May 15: Daniel Barenboim piano (Beethoven, Liszt).
 •Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 234.59.51).
 Hamburg State Opera — May 16: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).
 May 17: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.33.45).
 CONCERTS — May 12 and 16: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor (Beethoven).
 •Print Gallery (tel: 22.42.65).
 EXHIBITION — To May 25: "Jan Hamilton Finlay: Towards Little Sports."
 •Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
 EXHIBITIONS — To May 27: "Hiro and the Sea" (Rachmaninoff), "Slow, Blue and Heavy" (Rachmaninoff).
 •Stedelijk Museum (tel: 24.23.11).
 Netherlands National Ballet — May 14-17: "Agon" (Stravinsky), "Dodecamer" (Rachmaninoff), "Slow, Blue and Heavy" (Rachmaninoff).
 Netherlands Opera — May 13: "L'Orfeo" (Monteverdi).

SWITZERLAND

MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
 EXHIBITION — May 12-Oct. 7: "Rodin."
 ZÜRICH, Kunsthalle (tel: 251.67.65).
 EXHIBITION — To June 3: "Gustave Courbet."
 •Theater im Seefeld (tel: 211.97.97).
 THEATRE — May 12, 15-18: "Rose" (Davies), Zurich Comedy Club.
 •Comix (tel: 201.15.81).
 RECITAL — May 17: Yuri Egorov piano (Schumann, Debussy).
 CONCERT — May 18: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Edmond de Stoutz conductor, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Weiner, Mozart).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Museum of The City of New York (tel: 534.16.72).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 5: "Chinese Export Porcelain: 1750-1865."
 •Pierpont Morgan Library (tel: 685.01.08).
 EXHIBITION — To July 31: "French Drawings: 1550-1825."

Restaurants: Hold the French Fries

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Even in Paris, every now and then diners crave something other than French food. And while the choice of ethnic restaurants here is grand, the quality leaves much to be desired.

Diners in search of a simple, vibrant ethnic meal will want to try Saudade, a small Portuguese restaurant hidden on a quiet side street not far from Les Halles. Warm and familial, Saudade offers a cozy sort of auberge decor, a varied menu and prices that leave you feeling fine indeed.

To my taste, Portuguese cuisine boasts three real stars: bacalhau, the popular, assertive salt cod; pão de broa, the dense, yeast-raised corn bread, and some lively red wines, ranging from the spicy, medium-bodied Serradouras to those from the Dao region, which produces subtle reds that are full of character and age remarkably well, to, of course, the king of all, port. At Saudade, you'll find all of these, along with country soups and hams, and a variety of traditional seafood and meat preparations.

The Portuguese are said to have 365 ways to cook salt cod, one for every day of the year. That would be a bit much for most of us, but taken in small portions from time to time, the fish can be a delight. Saudade offers just six preparations, of which I'd strongly recommend the *escondidinho* version, a simple and rewarding peasant dish that combines thick slabs of perfectly desalted cod smothered with tomatoes, onions and olive oil, then roasted. (For some reason, I find just about anything smothered with onions and tomatoes and olive oil — be it chicken, pork or even other vegetables — irresistible.)

A second version, called *bacalhau à jeira do Porto*, is smothered with raw onions, then sprinkled with garlic-laced olive oil and whisked under the grill. While less esthetic than the tomato version, gastronomically speaking it's equally appealing.

First courses here are limited — the soups are popular although I find them a bit bland — so best bets include a platter of *salsicão*, paper-thin slices of spicy smoked pork sausage that's been marinated with garlic and red wine, then smoked; or the *gambas à Saudade*, giant shrimp sautéed in a vibrant sauce rich in garlic, spice and oil. Less interesting is the rather bland and lukewarm *berbigão à Portuguesa*, a bowl of tiny clams in a sauce of tomatoes, onions, peppers and parsley.

Portugal is known for its high-quality sucking pig, and the pork at Saudade is indeed better than you'll find most anywhere. Try the popular Portuguese dish known as *carne de porco Alentejana*, a blend of cubed pork fillets marinated in red wine and sautéed with tiny clams. It's a strange-sounding combination indeed, but a savory one.

The juices of the young pork and the small clams blend perfectly with the wine, making for a light and full-flavored dish.

Throughout the meal, plan to munch on the incredibly dense (but not sticky-to-the-stomach heavy) Portuguese bread, which comes from a charming little bread and pastry shop, Belem, at 47 Rue Boursault in Paris's 17th arrondissement. Waiters offer seconds, even thirds, of this chewy bread, perfect for soaking in the wine-enriched sauces.

Saudade's wine list offers a good sampling of Portuguese wines at reasonable prices. Novices might start with the reasonably priced red

Serradouras (30 francs, or nearly \$4, a half bottle; 52 francs a bottle to discover how earthy and complex a rather peasant wine can be, compare the 1970 Vinho Tinto from the house of Carvalho, Robert and Ferreira. This fine red from an excellent vintage year is another complex wine that helps your palate recall the smooth, rich nature of the nation's most famous wine, port.

Service here could not be more friendly, although it's usually quite slow.

One of the newest restaurants on the ethnic scene is the bright, sleek and welcoming *Kingawa*, a Japanese restaurant named after its Kyoto chef, Kiyoshi Kingawa. Although late, the popular Japanese restaurant at 56 Rue Sainte Anne, remains a person's favorite, it's hard to find fault with the fresh fish and shellfish: Kingawa.

Those in search of a real bargain should try *Kingawa* at lunch when it serves a copious 70-franc menu that might include a perfect grilled sole, soup, an assortment of raw fish and a bowl of rice. For few francs more, try the stunning *bento* lunch, a takeoff on the compact picnic-style meal sold at Japanese train stations. There's a bit of everything in the almost-100-beautiful-to-eat *bento*, including wonderful blend of egg carp and raw salmon, superb raw fatty tuna and delicious vinegared rice served in the shape of a fan. Service and the lovely contemporary blue and white decor are both impeccable. Kingawa is adjacent to the back entrance of the Hotel Maurice.

An ethnic entry worth ignoring is *Carpaccio*, a new Italian restaurant in the Royal Monceau Hotel on the Right Bank. It's not often that you pay 300 francs for an unsatisfying meal and leave with the certainty that you could have eaten much, much better for a third the price at home. But such is the case with *Carpaccio*, a pseudo-sofisticated restaurant with snappy, snobbish waiters who do their best to intimidate, who curl up their nose when you order pasta but not meat or fish, course, who become indignant when you decline dessert.

Several dishes here are appealing — the parchment-thin slices of lean raw beef, or *carpaccio*, are absolutely fresh and delicious, but overpriced at 120 francs (albeit with what's billed as a white truff sauce), and the starter of raw, fresh artichokes sprinkled with lemon juice and slices of excellent Parmesan cheese is refreshing — but the blend is wrong: Your palate is left with an almost-stinging, bitter aftertaste.

And if a much-raved-about Italian restaurant can't make stunning pasta or risotto, what good is it? At *Carpaccio*, you'll find that risotto with scampi is dull and uninteresting, and if you order *pappardelle*, *fagioli porcini*, you'll have to go on a mushroom hunt of your own to find the parsimoniously scattered porcini.

Saudade, 34 Rue du Boulevard, Paris 1; tel: 236.30.71. Class Sunday and August. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club Visa. About 150 francs a person, including wine and service.
 Kingawa, 9 Rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris 1; tel: 260.65.07. Class Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, 70-franc menu at lunch only. A la carte, from 90 to 200 francs a person.
 Carpaccio, 56 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8; tel: 561.98.00. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. 30 to 350 francs a person, including wine and service.

In the Wake of the Argonauts

by Kerin Hope

PARAGASAI, Greece — Fifteen adventurers in a Bronze Age-style open boat have set sail from this ancient harbor on a 3,000-mile (4,800-kilometer) voyage to test the legend of Jason and the Argonauts' quest for the Golden Fleece.

Powered by an international crew of oarsmen, the 54-foot (16.4-meter) *Argo* slipped away from the same beach as its mythological ancestor. A crowd of more than 2,000 Greeks cheered last week as Tim Severin, the expedition's leader, poured a bottle of red wine into the sea to mark the start of the voyage. It was a libation to the ancient sea god Poseidon for a safe journey for the *Argo* through the Aegean to the Black Sea and Soviet Georgia.

"This voyage could turn out to be hard work if the winds are against us and we have to row most of the way," said Severin.

The four-month expedition in the pine vessel is intended to test Severin's theory that the Argonaut legend was based on tales told by the first Greek sailors who explored the Black Sea coast.

"It's the earliest voyage epic that exists in Western literature," the 43-year-old Briton said. "According to the story, Jason set sail a

generation before the Trojan War — that's thought to be around 1260 B.C."

The modern *Argo* was built by Greek craftsmen on the Aegean island of Spetsai. It was designed by a British naval architect after Severin studied Homer's *Odyssey* and archaeological finds to work out the likely size and shape of a swift passenger galley in the Bronze Age.

"In fact the boat is very seaworthy and handles well — we rowed 26 miles in one day on the way here from Spetsai," Severin said. "The ship, galley painted in blue, white and terra-cotta, is built entirely of wood. It carries a single square linen sail and is steered by an oar attached to the stern."

Like ancient seafarers, the modern adventurers will sail close to shore, navigating from the landscape. They will beach the boat each night and sleep and eat ashore, Severin said.

"From Pagasai we head into the north Aegean. I'll take about two weeks to reach the eastern Greek island of Lemnos, where we'll rotate some crew members." When the *Argo* reaches Turkish waters, the three Greek crew members will be replaced by Turkish oarsmen, and by Russians for the final leg of the trip.

"I came because I wanted the experience of traveling like the ancient Greeks, and to see if I

The Associated Press

Woody Allen in the '50s

Continued from page 9

like this. Hold it like a seltzer bottle." Pretty soon he was moving around like a little tiger. And he started to develop that character of his, the loser who comes back to win. That's Broadway Danny Rose.

Gordon and D'Lugoff were recalling a sweetly remembered time in the night life of New York, a setting evoked in Allen's latest film, "Broadway Danny Rose," in which the comedian satirizes the world that nurtured his humor. After its U.S. premiere, the film has come to Europe and will be shown out of competition at the Cannes Film Festival, which starts this weekend.

"Broadway Danny Rose" is about a time when the agents and the flacks hustled happily because nightclubs flourished, a time when three fast shows for a second-line comic at three separate Canskill Mountains bungalow colonies were a good weekend's work, a time when they hung around Lindy's until all hours of the morning simply because, as Gordon remembers, "God forbid you should go home."

The Blue Angel was a special place for comedians and so were the Village Vanguard, the Bitter End and "my place, the Village Gate," recalls D'Lugoff, noting that these were clubs where comedians such as Mort Sahl, "Fat Jack" Leonard, Lennie Bruce, Dick Gregory, Alan Arkin and Mike Nichols and Elaine May were mixed, often not gently, with jazz.

The Village Gate and the Vanguard were also where the young Allen worked in the late 1950s, a comic who had been a writer for other comedians, so frightened about standing in front of audiences that he had to be reassured between shows, according to Gordon; a comic who had to be told how to move on stage.

"I used to yell at him, 'Who told you you got to stay in one spot?'" D'Lugoff remembers. Allen was one of a pack of young, uncertain comedians, slightly worn singers and their somewhat frenetic agents who are portrayed so vividly in "Broadway Danny Rose." In the film, Allen reverses his early professional life a bit, becoming one of those marginal agents who booked marginal comedians like himself.

In the period depicted in "Broadway Danny Rose," 53d Street, "Swing Street" was music street, home to Leon and Eddie's and Tony's and other jazz clubs and restaurants. Eddie Condon's was two blocks away on 54th and Hanson's drugstore up on 50th Street was open well past 2 A.M. because it was where the showgirls from the Latin Quarter went to meet their boyfriends. Still later, in Gus and Andy's behind the Palace, the novelty acts would get together — dancers, yodellers, jugglers, performers whose careers depended on incredibly intelligent animals — and would sit

around talking about their most recent two-a-days, about "maybe getting a gig in the mountains provided they had cars and could transport other acts as well," according to Shelly Rothman, an agent who means because "Then you had 15, maybe 16 dance teams you could book. Today? Nothing."

The Copacabana and the Latin Quarter, Bon Soir, Basin Street East, the Paradise and Havana Madrid, even Bop City, were on their glittery up-sides, late-hour magnets for the showgirls and the small-time and very obvious hoodlums looking to be on the fringes of glamour, says Irving Zussman, a press agent and Broadway character who confesses that he "once had a piece of a joint called La Conga, that the boys' liked to frequent."

Some of these clubs and jazz joints, places like Eddie Condon's, for example, were either rumored or known to be crowded by gangsters, either openly or silently; Frank Costello, one of the more well-known underworld figures of the time, was a regular clubgoer. But in this time of the hustle, such a circumstance was regarded as a simple fact of life; the cost of "protection" and the repayment of exorbitant loans were regarded simply as added business expenses. In any case, "the boys" did not spend their time as they do in "Broadway Danny Rose" — terrorizing and chasing Allen.

The good time, the best of times for these men was the 1950s, going on into the early '60s, a time of many split-week engagements, of 30 to 40 hotels in the mountains crying for talent. It was a time when comedians, funny men like Jackie Miles, Billy Vize, Red Burtons, Phil Frank, Morty Guiny, Corbett Monica, Buddy Hackett, Gene Bayliss and "Fat Jack" Leonard were to be found around slabs of cheesecake at Lindy's center table, bouncing gags off each other, performing for each other, topping each other, "but always looking left," according to Rollins, Woody Allen's manager and producer, but once a Lindy's denizen himself.

Why left? "That's where the managers and agents sat. That's the way it was. Comics in the center, like the orchestra, agents left, music people to the right," says Rollins, who appears in the film as one of a group of comedians chatting around a table at the Carnegie Deli. "Only it wasn't the Carnegie then, it was Lindy's."

"Of course it was Lindy's," says Max Gordon. "It wasn't what went on. It was just that it was there. You came there, you sat, you schmoozed. It was nice because I was younger then and I could eat at 3, 4 o'clock in the morning."

"You wanted to be with your own, stay with your own," says Rothman. "Terry Lewis would do his whole act in the restaurant. Crazy man. We'd watch him. We wouldn't bother with them. Singers didn't talk to dancers, dancers didn't talk to comics. We stayed with our own. We didn't mingle."

The agents who booked not only the club but the mountains as well, jockeying to get their singers and comedians and dancers on the same bill with a hot headline — fellows such as Jimmy Mark, Henry Stern, Jack Segal, Charlie Rapp, Shelly Rothman and John Pransky — might be there too, according to Pransky, who has been an agent since 1928. "We had good times then. It wasn't as if you had to book one or two acts. You had so much going, it was like the insurance business. You worked seven days a week, around the clock. Today the action is Atlantic City," he says, "with what's left over going to Vegas and the mountains, a few to Pennsylvania."

"The Woody Allen type of agent was a fact of life," says Mike Hall, a press agent for 4 years, who handles the Concord three days. "The smaller acts, the novelty acts were a fact of life. You had the bungalow colonies and the smaller hotels to fill. It didn't make any difference how small it was. It had to have a Saturday night show. So you booked them and you had to have small-time bookers. Everybody knew agents like that. Woody exaggerated, but he was accurate."

Yon talk about blind xylophonists?" says Shelly Rothman, another agent. "We had one, Pierce Knox. He was terrific. Got a lot of work. And Gloria Parker. She worked doing musical glasses; she works today doing the same thing."

"Woody knew this world as well as I did," says Rollins, "because he was as much a part of it as I was."

And Johnny Pransky remembers Woody Allen because he was Corbett Monica's agent and went to Allen "to buy some material."

Was it any good?

"I don't honestly remember," he replies. Max Gordon says that Allen gradually improved and was booked into the Village Vanguard as well as the Blue Angel. Gordon says that he would even go to a competitor, the Bitter End, to watch Allen work.

He still likes to watch Allen work, he says, as do most of the men whose era "Broadway Danny Rose" delineates. But that is secondary to their main concern, which is still getting work for their clients.

"What we need is another Ed Sullivan," says Shelly Rothman.

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TRAVEL

A Guide to Tipping Tactics Around the World

by John Vinocur

PARIS — There is an extraordinary fat red volume in many French homes and offices called the Guide to Protocol and Manners. It is really, in a subliminal way, a Michelin of middle-class insecurities, but no matter. For a story line, it offers a young man named Patrice, driven by an almost morbid fear of the faux pas, and a certain Monsieur Blancpain, who tries to buff Patrice up to the sheen of someone knowing in which order to greet the bishop of Orléans and the Turkish ambassador at a garden party.

With the metaphysics squeezed out, Patrice and M. Blancpain are Candide and Pangloss all over again. Voltaire sought truth, brevity and method; all I wanted from Patrice and his mentor was a line on the well-educated tip.

After 599 pages of constant admonition, our instruction amounts to M. Blancpain's telling Patrice that when given is distributed after a day's shooting. "It is of general and obligatory usage to offer a gratuity to the gamekeeper."

A little later, Patrice's fiancée, the dark-haired Sophie, is informed that if she joins a stag hunt and is honored by receiving the hoof, the whipper-in indeed merits a little something. "Formerly," the book says, "it was a louis d'or; these days one asks a member of the hunt about the proper sum." As for specific amounts, nothing. Although a fellow of modest resources, Patrice, we are told, "is neither stingy nor prodigal, and knows what's necessary."

Here is the truth in all its brutality, and it's that there is really no total wisdom about tips; at best, vague counsel exists, not certainty, and with it a considerable area of dispute. The Good Manners Guide can reprint a condolence letter from Charles de Gaulle to the wife of a man he may not have known terribly well, and it is a masterpiece, a model of gracious imprecision. Change the departed's name, and you're ready to plagiarize elegant bereavement.

But the book cannot tell what Mme. de Gaulle tipped her hairdresser, or whether the general considered, as M. Blancpain does, that it is in bad taste to tip employees of the national railways because they have state functional status.

There may be some satisfaction for people wondering about who merits what in knowing that the subject was just as uncomfortable for Dickens, Balzac and Proust.

Dickens was a hard-liner, insisting that when the service is included in the bill, there is no reason to add anything, even if the server lingers expectantly. Balzac took a middle-of-the-road position, writing that the decent man would never dodge tipping coachmen, "bath boys" or anyone bringing a present. Proust was a prodigal, a softy, and overtopped to the point of embarrassment.

All of this concern, this malaise, has the gravity of a doctoral thesis. Indeed, a cultural historian like Jean-Paul Aron, not one to leave Hegel and dialectics alone for long, found tipping full of the stuff of domination and submission. He found it complex enough to

wonder who in the relationship is really the master and who the slave. In traveling around Europe the last few years, I've come to the conclusion that, as far as tips go, you're often a little of both: The slave, when you wind up feeling ashamed after tipping people you wanted to give nothing; the master, if the tip is equally unwanted, but when your eyes show it and the person's on the receiving end do too.

My formula for avoiding both awkward states is trying to avoid all finesses in the matter. During a trip through several countries, it's an exhausting and hopeless business trying to remember if Danish taxis have their tip included in the fare, or if an usher at the Comédie Française should not, technically, receive a tip because it is a national theater.

So, herewith a few basic recommendations that, in Europe at least, avoid the Guide to Protocol and Manners, but would resolve the dealing with the gamekeepers and the whippers-in if you encounter them: Figure out which bill or coin in the local currency most closely approximates \$1 or 50 cents, and use them as you would in the United States.

Following the theory, people in hotels, bars, railway stations and airports get tipped roughly what they'd get tipped in the United States. Forget getting too involved with percentages; your instinct will get it right in the long run, with a few rises and dips into the master and slave categories.

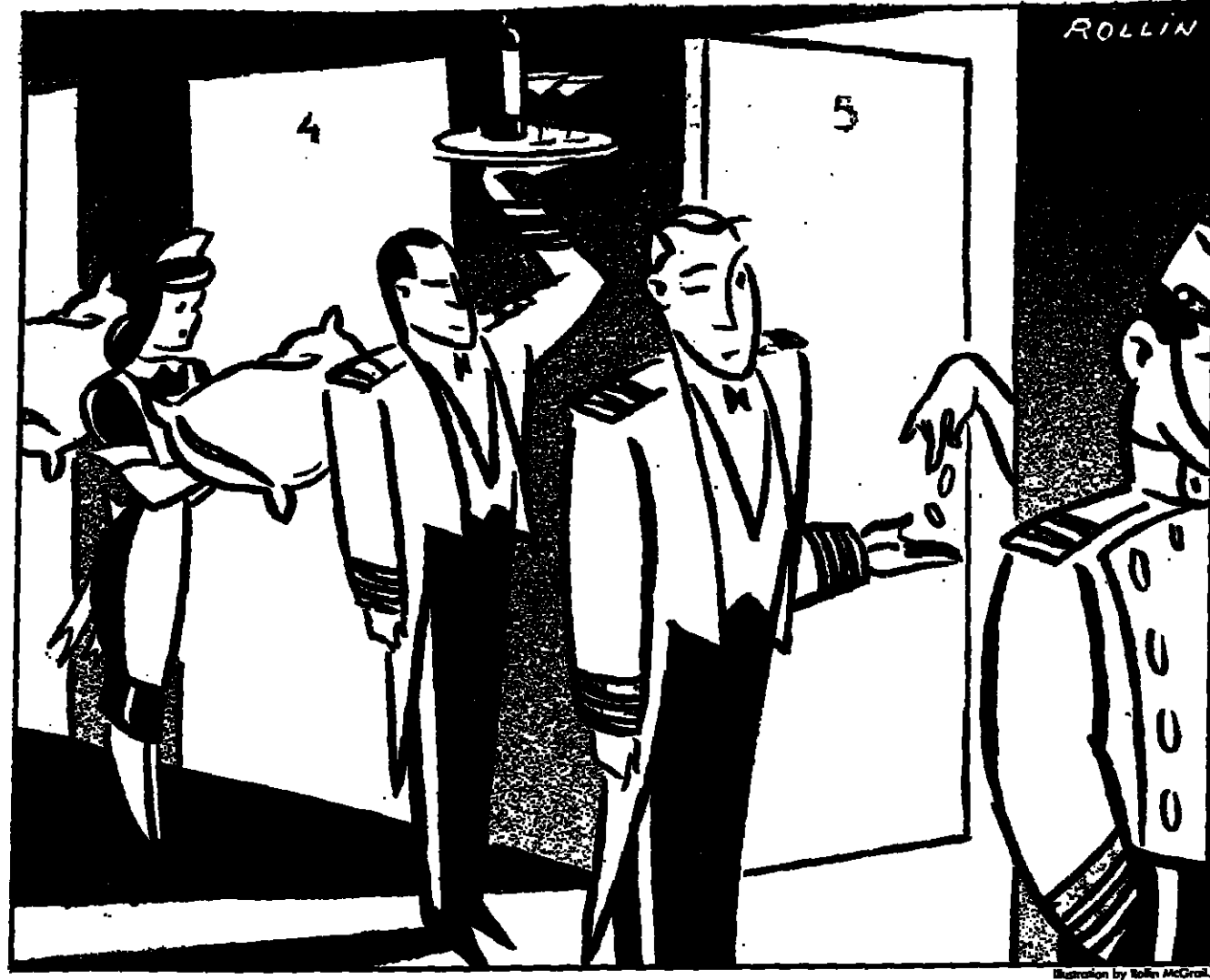
There are local variants, of course, but the point is that the locals themselves are never exactly unanimous on the just mean, and the slickest Swiss broker doesn't know what to do when he gets to Iceland. If you are with a party of six, do you multiply by six the five-franc coins you'd normally give the person at the cloakroom? I do not know. M. Blancpain does not know. And Marcel Proust, the tipping neurotic, could not have told us either. So relax.

The other recommendation involves restaurants. It is a rare place in Europe now that does not have a 15-percent service charge added to the bill. More than a century ago, Dickens seemed annoyed that waiters wanted the same amount all over again, and although this is no longer the case, something is expected. You can round the bill off generously, or less so, but no one now is expecting anything like what's already on the tab. Usually there's no doubt that service is included; but making sure by asking is hardly a hayseed gesture.

A small caution: The one very hick-ish reflex that is definitely not appreciated is dumping on a waiter or a taxi driver the accumulated very small change of a few weeks' traveling. In Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, where there are little coins the size of a pea and worth next to nothing, the gift of a goodbye handful to a cabby or porter at an airport is clichéd.

Although M. Blancpain makes no provisions for such a contretemps, the coins, when thrown hard at you at short range, resemble buckshot, and sting.

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even in the nicest places. If the service is bad or only barely adequate, don't tip at all. Taxi drivers don't expect tips. For a guide to tipping in neighboring countries, see remarks at end.

Arrival/Hotel

The porter gets from 2 (modest; about 75 cents) to 5 (generous) Deutsche marks a bag, as does the bellman at your hotel. Give the doorman 2 DM a bag, and 5 for a service such as getting a taxi in the rain. No tip is necessary for the chambermaid unless your stay is more than five days, in which case 10 to 15 DM a week. For special chores, such as picking up laundry, 2 DM; for more difficult or unpleasant chores, 5. The same scale applies to bellman. In a luxury hotel, the tip would be 10 DM for a special task.

Personal Services

At the hairdresser, give 2 DM each to the people who wash hair, do manicures and the like. 3 to 5 DM to the person who cuts, sets and combs out, another 3 to 5 DM for the person who does permanent or hair coloring. The barber gets 5 DM for a wash and haircut, another 2 DM for each special service. If a separate person washes, 2 for him and 3 for the barber (in luxury salons 5 DM).

Guide

A service charge of 15 percent is included in the price of a tour, but a tip of 2 to 5 DM is always appreciated. A special guide receives no tip, just the sum agreed upon beforehand, but if something special is done add 5 to 10 DM.

Tips on Tipping

These practices also apply in Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Austria. In the Netherlands and Switzerland treat the unit of currency—the guilder and the Swiss franc—about as you would a Deutsche mark. In Belgium and Luxembourg 50 francs approximates a 2-DM tip, and in Austria 10 to 15 schillings is the equivalent. In East Germany tips are not expected, but anything you give will be very much appreciated. Only Western currency is accepted in Intourist Hotels and laterals; elsewhere, if you give dollars, quarters or other Western money in small bills or change, you will probably get better service.

Adele Riepe

SCANDINAVIA

The basic unit of currency in Denmark and Norway, the krone, and in Sweden, the krona, is worth variously 10 to 14 cents. The Finnish markka equals 17 cents.

DENMARK

Tips are included in hotel and restaurant bills and taxi drivers include tips in their charges. It is common practice to pay for special service, but on the whole tips are rarely given. Charges for railway porters are fixed, and there is no need to tip hairdressers or theater and cinema ushers. If a hotel manager or taxi driver renders a special service, he may be given a tip at the customer's discretion; 10 percent of the bill would probably not offend.

SWEDEN

People generally inform you in advance what to pay for service, including tip, but there are exceptions.

Arrival/Hotel

For the porter at the airport, tip 2 to 3 kronor for each piece of baggage if he carries a substantial weight, unless he specifies ahead how much it will cost. The doorman at a luxury hotel would expect a tip of 4 or 5 kronor, slightly less in a medium-priced hotel; for the bellman, for carrying three heavy pieces of baggage to the room, 10 kronor. It is not customary to tip the chambermaid, but if she does something special, 4 or 5 kronor. The concierge is tipped only for special service, 10 kronor.

Taxi

As a rule, 10 percent. By law, taxi drivers must give up 8 percent of their tips to the tax authorities. If the total cost of a journey is 35 kronor, round it off to 40; for a ride costing 25 kronor, the driver would be happy with a total of 270.

Restaurants

Tips are stated on the bills—13 percent on top of the total amount. For a meal amounting to 236 kronor (including 13 percent), round it up to 240 or 245 kronor if happy with the service.

Personal Services

At the barbershop the tip is included in the total cost and there is no need to give anything

separately. The tip is also included in the bill at the hairdresser, but if the total comes to 320 kronor, the woman who receives the money would probably expect an additional 5 kronor.

Guide

A guide or tour bus driver would not expect a tip, but if good service has been provided, 2 to 3 kronor would be in order. For a three-hour guided tour, about 5 kronor.

NORWAY

The service charge is included in hotel bills, but porters and bellmen should be tipped individually, 5 kroner a bag. The same tip would satisfy a doorman who hails a taxi; for the chambermaid, 5 to 10 kroner. Ten percent is correct for the driver. Service is also included in restaurant bills, although a little extra is frequently added if the customer is satisfied with the meal and the service. Cloakroom attendants may be given a few kroner, but hairdressers, barbers and theater and cinema ushers are not normally tipped.

Guide

It is customary to tip the usher in a theater who shows you to your seat, and the worker in a gas station who fills your tank and checks your water and oil. In both cases give 25 to 50 pesetas.

Nina Darnott

ITALY

Italy is a low-tipping country, and a place where the custom is still considered a reward for good service rather than a toll imposed on the customer whether he is satisfied with what he got or not.

Arrival/Hotel

One thousand lire (about 65 cents) is the normal tip for an airport porter for one or two bags; make it 2,000 if he carries more. The usual tip for people who handle your baggage at no matter what class of hotel is 1,000 lire a bag. If the man who carries it also looks like the kind who would get you a taxi on a rainy evening, greater generosity might pay off. One thousand lire to the waiter when you hand him back your signed breakfast bill might reduce the wait for breakfast the following morning.

If you have established a friendly relationship with the chambermaid and expect to stay for a few days, give her a couple of thousand lire early on. A thousand lire for sewing on a button is adequate; more, of course, for a long split seam. Otherwise, it is not necessary to tip the maid or to tip for such routine services as laundry and delivery.

Since a good concierge can do a lot of finding of theater or concert tickets or handle the details of rescheduling of an airline flight on short notice, find an occasion early in your stay to let him know the change after he has mailed a postcard for you, and reward him for a special effort, such as a pair of opera tickets for the box office has turned you down. But no tip if you expect no service from him other than handling your key.

Taxi

The typical long taxi ride, from the airport to the center of the city, is usually at a fixed fee independent of the meter. In that case, no tip is required. For a short ride in the city center, round off the meter fare to the next 1,000 lire or add 500 to 1,000 lire.

Restaurants

In the ordinary restaurant, if no special demands are made, 1,000 to 2,000 lire a dinner is a normal tip. If the place is fancy, first check to see if service has already been added. If so, 5,000 lire would be all right for two. 10,000 if you have had the rare feeling in such places that you have not been condescended to or browbeaten into ordering what you didn't really want. If no service charge has been added, 10 to 15 percent of the total is fair. If the captain has given you the nice, quiet table you asked for or slipped you ahead in the waiting line, 5,000 to 10,000 lire on the way out might get you the same favor the next time.

When having a cup of espresso or a cappuccino at what in Italy is called a bar, it is considered good manners to put on the counter, along with the ticket for your order that you have bought at the cashier's desk, a 50- or 100-lire coin.

Personal Services

Service is usually included in barber or beauty-parlor rates, but 1,000 lire extra at a neighborhood barbershop, more in a fancy hotel, is customary. Ten percent of the total bill in an elegant beauty parlor, divided among the various persons who attended you, is welcome.

Guide

Two thousand lire a couple would be adequate for the guide in a tour bus; a personal guide for a morning or an afternoon excursion should get 5,000. It is nice to give a thousand or two to the pensioner who has opened the church whose interior is mentioned in the guidebooks in a provincial town.

Usher

Five hundred or 1,000 lire is customary for the usher who shows you and a companion to your places at the theater or cinema.

Henry Kamm

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BRITAIN

The 1984 edition of The Good Food Guide refers to the British method of service charges and tipping as "arbitrary, antiquated and discredited." The publishers of the guide, the Consumers' Association, hope to introduce special insignias to indicate hotels that want to see tipping and service charges abolished. The guide suggests that tipping could disappear within a few years if governments and tourist authorities put pressure on hotels and restaurants to discourage the practice. Until that happy day, the following is a guide to tipping in Britain.

Arrival/Hotel

Porter at airport, 50 pence (about 70 cents) a suitcase; porter at railway station, 25 to 35 pence a suitcase. Doorman, carrying baggage from taxi to front desk, 50 to 75 pence at a medium-priced hotel, £1.50 at a luxury hotel. Bellman, carrying baggage to room, 50 pence a bag at a medium-priced hotel, 75 pence at a luxury hotel. For other chores the bellman may perform—taking away laundry, delivering packages to reception—75 pence/£1.50. It is not customary to leave a tip for the chambermaid, but if your stay has been particularly long and you are pleased with the service, £3. If she has been especially helpful in arranging mending or sewing, 75 pence/£1.50. Nor is it customary to tip the concierge for managing unless he has gone out of his way to secure hard-to-come-by theater or sports tickets, in which case 10 percent of the total cost is correct. Many luxury hotels add a service charge that is divided among the staff.

Taxi

For a five-minute ride in the center of the city, 12 to 15 percent of the fare. A ride into the center from Heathrow airport would cost about £18, on top of which you would be expected to give a tip of £3 to £4.

Restaurants

It is not usual to tip the headwaiter unless he has made a special effort to find a good table and takes extra care. For a meal costing, say, £65 for two, a £3 to £6 tip would be acceptable. The waiter receives 10 to 15 percent of the bill, depending on the quality of service. It is not usual to tip the wine waiter, but if you have

chosen an expensive wine, doctored at table, a tip of £1. Again, the waiter who carries the salmon or roast does not expect a tip, but if he seems deserving, 50 to 75 pence.

Personal Services

At the barber's, to the person who cuts your hair, 12 to 15 pence; to the person who washes it, 25 to 75 pence. In beauty parlors, 12 to 15 pence.

Guide

For a tour bus guide, £1 to £1.50; for a guide who shows you and a companion around for three hours, £2 to £3.

Marion Underhill

FRANCE

Tipping in France is made relatively simple by two coins that solve most, but not all, problems. They are the 5-franc and 10-franc pieces, and you can deal with virtually any situation. Shorter cab rides excluded, by having a pocketful of them. (The 5-franc piece, with the franc at about eight to a dollar, is worth about 62 cents.)

Arrival/Hotel

If you give a porter 10 francs a bag, he'll be happy; a doorman who gets a taxi for you should also get 10, and you might subsequently be addressed as admiral, ambassador or excellency. Keep cool when two bellmen and a doorman surround your taxi as you are about to leave the hotel, each carefully lifting one item or opening a single door or lid. It's an ancient custom, admirable in its orchestration, but one that should leave you cold. The doorman gets his 10-franc piece, and the two or three bellmen—the world record is four, set in May 1982 at the Hotel Richmond in Geneva on a very slow Thursday afternoon—get only the per-bag total you would have given a single emissary. Smile, get in the cab and know you've behaved with admirable firmness and grace. Concierges can be rewarded for really unusual services (such as getting you a table at Taillevent the same day), but it's pointless to tip for something like making a reservation at the Lido. They do it 15 times a week and it's part of the job.

Taxi

For a long haul from the airport, about 15 percent. The rule goes off a bit in town: Short hops are a couple of francs tacked onto the meter charge.

Restaurants

Restaurants are a bit complicated by initials like T.T.S.C.—all taxes and service included

—on many bills and menus. If it isn't clear—some places fudge the issue—ask directly if service is included. The general rule is that, if the house has taken 15 percent, the waiter gets a little more if the service has been really good. So, on a 180-franc bill including the 15 percent, throw down 4 or 5 francs once your change is returned. If it's a hot spot, genuinely good and genuinely expensive meal in a fine restaurant, the additional offering ought to be 50 or 100 francs. Tip a captain only if he's really done something for you. The same goes for sommeliers—have they recommended a special salmon, or touted you off something disastrous? It's up to you to decide how much the advice is worth.

Personal Services

Barbers and beauticians get tips, of course. Follow the 15-percent rule of thumb. In beauty salons where an apprentice washes your hair, they get something smaller, 5 or 10 francs, depending on your mood. The same coins will do for people parking your car, although the eyes of le voirneur at Maxim's will turn to ice unless he gets something like 25 francs. Cloakroom personnel should get 5 francs an item if you're feeling grand; the French often get away with 3.

Usher

At the bottom of the scale are the slaves of darkness, the ushers in movie houses who tear your tickets and kind of point you at a row. They're worth a franc or two. Most cinemas post a sign saying that the ushers get no other pay.

In gas stations, a franc or two is customary when the tank is filled.

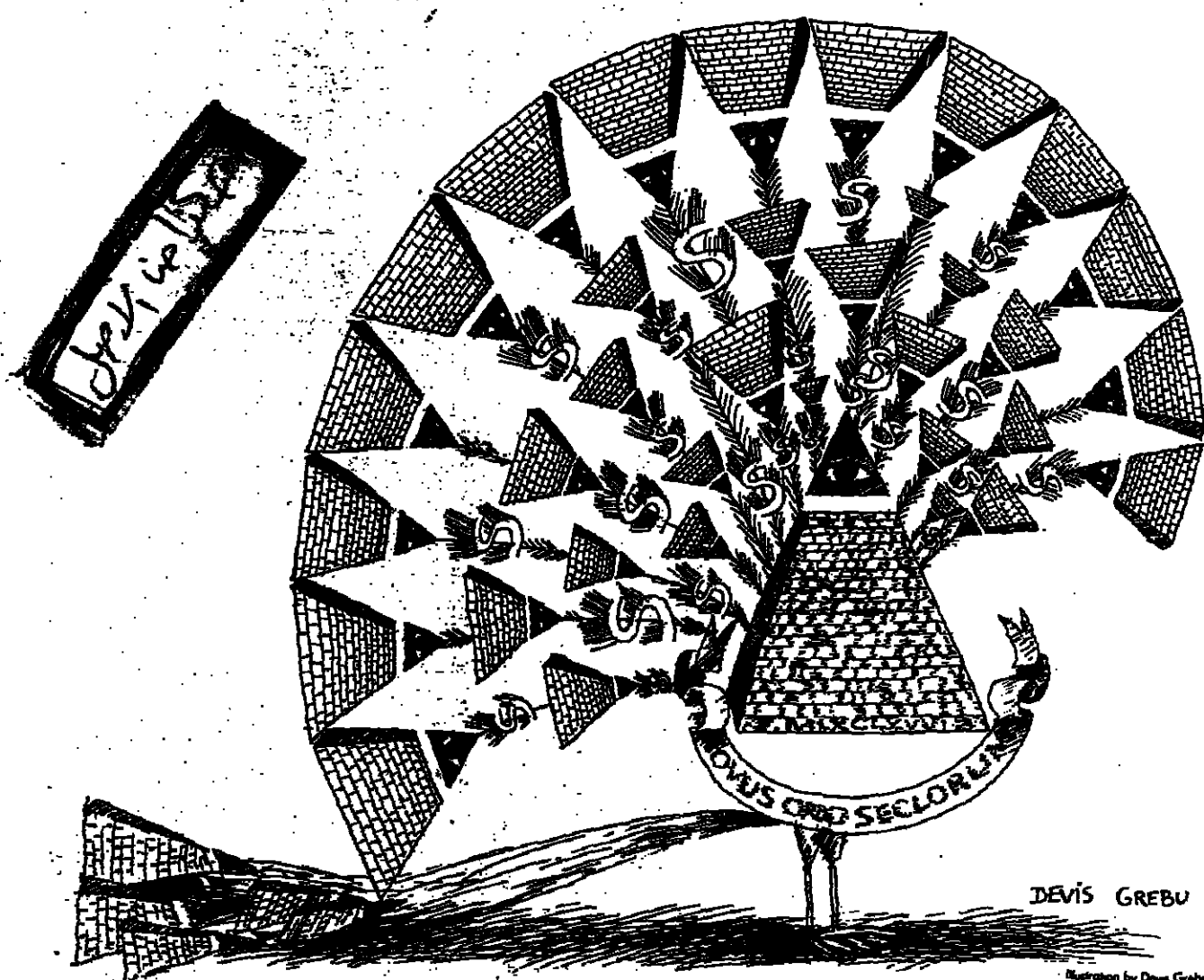
Tips on Tipping

France is a simple place and you won't get beaten with a baguette if you're a franc or two off here and there. With all his other neuroses, Proust confessed to being unnecessarily weighed down by the issue of the just tip. The French themselves, in fact, tend to be wary of specifics of the variety decreeing how much to give the lampighter—14 bobruks along the lower peninsula, and 12 in the interior zones, although never more than the droschky driver.

John Vinocur

WEST GERMANY

In West Germany tips are considered a bonus and should be given as a reflection of good service. A 15-percent service charge is included in any restaurant bill from the most humble to the most luxurious establishment and most Germans add no more than 5 percent to that



AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg%
WTL	1879	17 1/8	16 1/2	16 3/4	+1 1/8
GMCO	3201	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 3/4	+ 3/8
Worl	1879	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 3/4	+ 1/2
IRY PR	214	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 3/4	+ 1/2
GMCO	1112	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 3/4	+ 1/2
Cresler	112	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 3/4	+ 1/2
APCO	109	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4	+ 1/2
Worl	91	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4	+ 1/2
Worl	81	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4	+ 1/2
Rent A	77	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+ 3/4

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg%
211.85	210.75	210.92	+ 0.02

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TECHNOLOGY

U.S. Oil-Burning Factories Could Use Coal-Water Mix

By STUART DIAMOND
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It looks like black latex paint and can be handled or burned like oil. It is, however, a mixture of coal particles, water, and additives to maintain the suspension. A growing number of researchers and executives view coal-water fuel as a way to replace billions of barrels of imported oil while providing major new sales for the U.S. coal industry.

"The technology holds tremendous promise," said Gary Koelker, director of the alternate fossil fuels program at the U.S. Energy Department, which manages a variety of research programs on the mixtures.

More than a score of companies — utilities, boiler manufacturers, chemical companies, steel mills — are studying, testing or trying to market such fuel. While various technical questions remain, most experts regard the concept highly.

"I am very enthusiastic," said Rolf Manfred, alternate fuels manager at the Electric Power Research Institute, the utility industry's research arm and a prime sponsor of coal-water studies.

Some proponents go further. "It seems to be the only fuel which has come out of all the high-tech and low-tech efforts to get an easily handled fuel from coal," said Hugh O'Connor, an engineer studying the technology for Boston Edison.

The fuel is much more sophisticated than the coal-water slurries proposed to transport coal through pipelines. Coal in slurries resembles crushed ice. The fragments, thousands of times the size of the particles used in coal-water fuel, are less dense and much too large to be burned in a liquid or maintained for long in suspension without continuous agitation. "They are two different animals," said Jerome Karaganis, a National Coal Association vice president.

There are many advantages to coal-water fuel. Perhaps most important, it substitutes a domestic product, coal, for an imported one, oil. Moreover, because the mixture stays liquid, oil-burning plants could save money without adding costly coal-handling and coal-burning equipment.

They could also eliminate the need for huge coal storage piles and avoid various environmental problems. In addition, oil storage tanks, pumps and boiler could be used, after equipment changes less costly than those required for full coal conversion. Initially, researchers thought they could accomplish these goals by suspending a large amount of coal in oil. But after several years of research in the mid-1970s, coal-oil mixtures proved largely uneconomical. Only half the oil could be replaced without the mixture becoming too viscous to pump and burn.

So researchers took a different tack: They suspended small grains of coal in water, much like making paint from powder. Unlike making paint, however, the trick was to get as much solid material as possible into the mixture while maintaining a uniform suspension.

Some work was done with coal-water mixtures in Germany and the Soviet Union from World War II to about 1960, but it was largely because oil was so cheap. Much of the first U.S. work was done in the late 1970s by Atlantic Research Corp., a chemical and electronics company that makes burnable slurries as part of rocket fuel contracts. "We saw that the technology was transferable," said Charles Hershenson, Atlantic's senior vice president for research and technology.

After testing hundreds of different mixtures, Atlantic developed a fuel that is 70 percent coal, 25 percent water and 5 percent proprietary additives. The company's small production plant supplied most of the fuel for a 35-day test last fall at a Du Pont & Co. plant in Tennessee. Tests are planned at a Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. plant in Pennsylvania and at a Hercules Inc. chemical plant in Virginia.

In the past year, boiler manufacturers have entered the field, eyeing potential profits from fuel sales and boiler modifications. A joint venture of Combustion Engineering Inc. and Occidental Research Corp. next month plans to start making coal-water fuel in a converted coal-oil plant in Jacksonville, Florida.

Babcock & Wilcox, Ashland Oil Inc. and Sturtevant together plan a similar venture this summer in Sandusky, Ohio. Foster Wheeler Corp. has formed a joint venture with Carbogel AB of Sweden. Other companies involved include Alfa-Chemicals Corp. and Standard Oil (Ohio).

None of the production or burning is being done yet on a large scale.

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

Boiler-makers are eyeing profits from fuel sales and boiler modifications.

Steel Woes: A Continually Shrinking Market

Steelmakers Failed to Understand 'Industrial Revolution' in Markets

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Steel was once the backbone of the U.S. economy. It was no accident that President Harry S. Truman seized the steel mills, or that President John F. Kennedy lashed out at price increases by Roger Blough and U.S. Steel Corp.

But nowadays, Big Steel conjures up images of weakness, not power. With each day, it becomes clearer that the industry's plight is neither temporary nor cyclical, but rooted in a simple fact: The United States uses a lot less steel. And the competition, among the giant integrated companies, the importers and the newer mini-mills, is fierce to sell even that amount.

While the economy has grown in the last decade, the consumption of steel has declined.

Consumers, who bought their steel-intensive refrigerators and washers years ago, are now buying computers and video games, which use very little steel. Capital spending focuses more on computers than on I-beams. Detroit is making smaller cars, and steel beer cans are but a memory. The United States long ago built much of its steel-intensive infrastructure, such as bridges; the boom in oil drilling is over.

"The sectors of the economy that have been growing fastest the past 20 years are the non-steel sectors," said John B. Corey, chief economist for Arzoo Inc., one of the largest U.S. steelmakers. "That's what happens in a mature industry in a mature economy that is becoming more service-oriented."

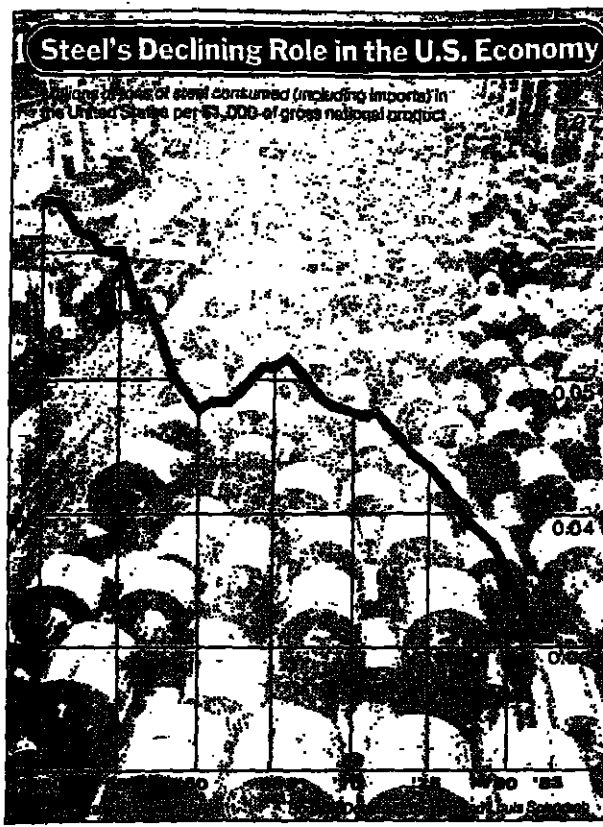
In the decades since Truman felt impelled to seize the steel mills to end a crippling strike, steel has become notably less important to the overall economic order. Between 1950 and 1983, the amount of steel consumed for every \$1 million of gross national product has been cut in half. It has fallen from 64 tons to 31 tons. (The figures take account of inflation.)

"The markets for steel are experiencing an industrial revolution," said Donald F. Barnett, a steel economist in Washington. "The ratio of steel use to GNP has been declining 3 percent a year since 1970." The severe recession exacerbated this trend. Steel consumption — the total demand for steel, whether domestic or foreign-produced — plummeted, to 78 million tons (70.76 metric tons) in 1982 from 113 million in 1979.

But while the need for steel rises and falls with the business cycle, steel experts point out that in each recovery, demand never fully recaptured the previous peak — despite the industry's belated efforts to win back lost markets.

In addition to cutting capacity, the industry's latest strategy, like the U.S. automakers', is to concede a certain loss of volume and to move instead toward higher-price, higher-value product lines.

According to Charles A. Bradford, a steel analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, steel consumption has been dropping



by about 10 million tons from the peak of one recovery to the peak of the next. Thus, steel consumption was 122 million tons in 1973 and 113 million tons in 1979, and steel analysts are estimating that consumption will be below 100 million at the peak of the current recovery.

The substitution of other materials for steel is responsible for part of this trend. More concrete is being used in highway bridges, more plastic in cars, and, of course, aluminum has all but displaced steel beverage cans.

"Aluminum now has 94 percent of the beverage market, compared with 46 percent in 1976," Mr. Bradford said. While 8.2 million tons of steel were used in all cans in 1974, just 4.6 million tons were used last year.

The sharp change in Americans' taste in cars, caused in part by

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

Thorn Praises Japan's Moves to Open Markets

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, hailed Japan's latest efforts to open its markets Thursday but said its closed financial markets were still a hindrance to free trade.

Liberalizing Japan's financial services and capital investment markets is "desirable for the international financial community and not something Japanese banks should resist with too much apprehension," Mr. Thorn was quoted as saying by Leslie Fielding, the European Commission's director-general for external relations.

Mr. Thorn arrived in Japan Wednesday for a four-day visit and met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday morning for "very friendly and direct" talks, Mr. Fielding said.

Mr. Thorn did not discuss detailed technological matters or specifics about Japan's trade surplus with the EC in his meeting with Mr.

Nakasone, but he "certainly wasn't hiding any of the problems that exist," said Laurens Brinkhorst, the EC ambassador to Japan.

Europe's long-standing complaints include its \$12-billion trade deficit with Japan last year and low imports by Japan of European products, especially manufactured goods.

The latest package of market-opening measures, announced by the Japanese government last month, include certain tariff reductions, increased quotas for farm product imports and policy guidelines to ease restrictions on certain sectors of financial and telecommunications markets.

"In the last few months, very concrete progress has been reached," Mr. Brinkhorst quoted Mr. Thorn as saying.

President Thorn acknowledged as positive the steps that Japanese authorities have taken so far and expressed the hope they would con-

tinue as there still is some way to go," Mr. Fielding added.

The two discussed next month's meeting of leaders of seven industrialized nations in London, which Mr. Fielding said would cover monetary problems, such as unstable exchange rates and high interest rates.

Mr. Nakasone told Mr. Thorn his ideas on a possible new round of multilateral negotiations on trade matters, Mr. Fielding said.

He said Mr. Thorn expressed willingness to consider new talks "to clarify some of the problems which would arise if a new round were to be launched in the near future."

He added that the community has not yet agreed to any such talks.

Royal Dutch Expected To Succeed in Shell Bid

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — The Royal Dutch/Shell Group appears headed for victory in its effort to win 100 percent control of its U.S. affiliate, Shell Oil Co., Wall Street analysts say.

Royal Dutch said Thursday that about 64.1 million shares had been tendered in response to its offer of \$58 a share, or \$5.49 billion, for the 38.6 percent of Shell Oil it does not already own. That would give Royal Dutch slightly more than 90 percent of Shell Oil.

Under corporate law in Delaware, the state in which Shell Oil is incorporated, Royal Dutch could force a "short-form" merger with Shell Oil once 90-percent control is achieved.

But Royal Dutch still must overcome legal problems arising out of the claims of some Shell Oil shareholders that the bid is unfairly low. On Tuesday, a Delaware state judge granted a preliminary injunction against the bid. He indicated that the injunction would stand until Royal Dutch provides further information to Shell Oil shareholders.

The judge's order is expected to require that the shareholders be given certain rights to withdraw their acceptance of the bid until the dispute is resolved.

Some Wall Street analysts were hearing Thursday that Royal Dutch would resolve the legal obstacle quickly by providing whatever additional information is required. "I think they will smooth over the legal difficulties," said Charles Hershenson, senior oil analyst at Crompton & Lawrence Inc.

Other analysts contended that even if some shareholders withdraw their acceptances and Royal Dutch ends up with less than 90 percent, it would still win control by purchasing Shell Oil shares in the market whenever the price fell below \$58. On Thursday, Shell Oil closed at \$58.25, up 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Royal Dutch extended its offer until May 23 at 3 P.M. New York time. The company reiterated that it would not raise its offer above \$58 during the next 17 months.

IG Metall Sets Date for Strikes

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — IG Metall, West Germany's powerful metalworkers' union, called Thursday for limited strikes to begin Monday in the North Rhine-Westphalia region.

The union, which has called for the strike to pressure industry and government into adopting a 35-hour workweek, refrained from ordering an all-out work stoppage in the region. Certain plants have been selected for walkouts, a spokesman said, but he declined to give details.

A decision on whether or not to strike in the region of Hesse will be made at a union board meeting in Stuttgart on Monday, he said.

Texaco to Sell Getty Subsidiary For \$1.1 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WHITE PLAINS, New York — Texaco Inc. has agreed to sell Getty Oil Co.'s Employers Reinsurance Corp. to General Electric Credit Corp. for \$1.08 billion, Texaco said Thursday.

When Texaco acquired Getty for \$10.1 billion in February, it said it would sell certain Getty assets that did not fit in with Texaco's business strategy. The sale of Employers Reinsurance, one of the largest U.S. property and casualty reinsurers, is subject to approval by federal officials and by insurance authorities in Kansas, where it is based.

General Electric Credit, a subsidiary of General Electric Co., said it expected the transaction to be completed by July. GE said in a statement that it would form a financial services holding company to operate the insurance concern.

GE said the sale agreement concluded negotiations that began about a month ago. Texaco's chairman, John K. Mo-

Kinley, said that if any employees of Employers Reinsurance lost their jobs as a result of the acquisition, GE had "undertaken to provide the significant benefits negotiated and provided for in the Texaco-Getty merger agreement."

Employers Reinsurance, established in 1914, had net written premiums of \$639 million in 1983 and earnings of \$71.1 million on revenue of \$787.1 million. It has about 300 employees. It is the parent of two life insurance companies, National Fidelity Life Insurance Co. and Centennial Life Insurance Co.

General Electric Credit, with assets of \$16 billion, is the largest diversified financial services and leasing company in the United States.

On April 30, Texaco agreed to sell Getty's 85-percent interest in the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network for \$202 million to ABC Video Enterprises, a subsidiary of American Broadcasting Companies Inc. (UPI/AP)

SEC Loses 2d Attempt To Block Carter Hawley

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Two justices of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals have rejected the Securities and Exchange Commission's efforts to prevent Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. from buying its own stock to ward off a takeover by Limited Inc.

The justices made their decision about 10 P.M. Wednesday, five hours after the SEC filed its papers. On Tuesday, a U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles rejected the SEC's request for a preliminary injunction.

The court rulings saved the Los Angeles-based retailer from almost certain takeover by Limited, a smaller boutique chain based in Columbus, Ohio.

At the same time that it made its appeal Wednesday, the SEC sought

legislation to bar all corporations from using the defensive tactic of buying their own stock.

The proposal was part of a package of legislative recommendations designed to prevent abuses the agency sees in the current frenzy of takeover activity. The proposals, which would affect both hostile raiders and corporate defense maneuvers, are aimed at protecting shareholders' interests.

The commission also wants to close the 10-day window that permits a raider, after buying 5 percent of a target company's stock, to acquire an additional unlimited amount in the grace period before a detailed financial statement must be filed.

The proposed changes arose out of recommendations made last year by a task force. (AP/WF)



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tion, with its 88 offices in 39 countries, to bring you a whole new dimension in banking services.

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liquidity—sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

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TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chisio, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Panama City, Zurich.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close
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Over-the-Counter

May 10

NASDAQ National Market Prices

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close
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LOVE

Orwell's novel, "1984", has impacted upon civilization; his fears proved perceptive. As optimists, we refute Orwell's subservience to despair, to the sordid, to the lower nature of man. Orwellian thought pervades fiscal milieu's; scores of investors are abandoning equities, believing that free enterprise, that freedom itself, may become an anachronism. We inhale the Dawn not the Dusk, taking our cue from Shakespeare, from Hamlet: "What a piece of work is man; how noble in reason, how infinite in faculties in form and moving; how express and admirable in action".

Shakespeare had few illusions; he was essentially addicted to hope; believing that man, with notable exceptions, creates his failures, his triumphs. It has been observed that the difference between man and animal is that man "drinks when he's not thirsty, and makes love in all seasons". To cite Orwellian themes, without an equal dosage of Shakespearean insights, is negation. Two years ago when the market was being mauled, when the DJI was drooping below 800, our researchers resisted prevailing pessimism, predicting that "THE DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750".

We were mavericks; bookstores were crammed with pseudo-economic tracts, warning the Public to hoard gold bullion, canned foods, antique commodities, and other collectibles, bedding down for the Apocalypse; warned in the knowledge that they would be uniquely prepared to fend off the multitudes. The world has not wilted; gold is not \$1,000 an ounce; people are still dining on pheasant under glass; Visigoths are not storming the gates of Vassar. As a corollary to our vision of a better life, to a revolution of rising expectations, we foresee the DOW vaulting over 2,000, a prophecy that "someday, 50,000 horseless carriages will clutter up our country".

Our current letter mirrors rational optimism, selecting shares that may be "acquired" at premium prices; in addition, we highlight incubating equities with the dynamics to display arithmetically progressing gains, equalling or surpassing "special situations" that spiraled more than 400%.

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain	Continental
BOC Group	1st Qtr. 1984 1983
Revenue	1,000 950
Profit	100 90
Per Share	0.90 0.80

Royal Bk. Scot.	Perkin-Elmer
1st Qtr. 1984 1983	1st Qtr. 1984 1983
Revenue	100 90
Profit	10 9
Per Share	0.90 0.80

Royal Insurance	Woolworth
1st Qtr. 1984 1983	1st Qtr. 1984 1983
Revenue	100 90
Profit	10 9
Per Share	0.90 0.80

United States	W. Germany
Beneficial	1st Qtr. 1984 1983
Revenue	1,000 950
Profit	100 90
Per Share	0.90 0.80

DETROIT				VOLKSWAGEN			
1st Qear.		1984	1983	1st Qear.		1984	1983
Revenue		445.1	378.6	Revenue		11,900	9,500
Per Inc.		26.2	24.9	Profits		516(a)	410
Per Share		0.98	0.92	a: loss.			

25	18%	Un/Tot	1.84	9.7	7	621	19	12%	19
25	25%	Un/TIT pf	1.50	5.4		2	28	28	28
25%	18	UWR	1.84	9.2	8	8	20	20	20

Taiwan's Trade Surplus Rose From Year Earlier

Rose From Year Earlier

TAIPEI — Taiwan's April trade surplus declined to \$780.3 million, from \$828.5 million in March, but increased more than 20 percent from \$646 million in April of 1983, the government said Thursday. Exports in April totaled \$2.6 billion, compared with \$2.47 billion in March and \$2.09 billion in April last year. Imports were \$1.82 billion, against \$1.64 billion in March and \$1.44 billion a year earlier.

John is here

VW Reports a Profit For the First Quarter

Volkswagen, the country's biggest automaker, delivered 750,000 cars worldwide in the first four months, he said, or 1 percent more than last year. In West Germany, the company delivered 272,000 cars, or 2 percent more than last year, yet its share of the market shrank to 27.2 percent, from 27.3 percent a year ago.

Mr. Hahn said VW's loss worldwide in 1983 totaled \$77.3 million, despite a 7.1-percent increase in sales to \$14.4 billion. In 1982, VW posted a loss of \$107.9 million.

After the buses were made, Grumman sold its Flexible unit. The company has sued Rohr Industries Inc., which designed the 870, alleging that Rohr failed to disclose structural defects in the design. Grumman contends that it made extensive modifications in Rohr's design before the New York buses were made.

Since 1974, Morgan has had a unit in Singapore. The bank also has a Tokyo representative office and, like many other foreign banks and brokers, is understood to be seeking branch status.

Reuters
BRUSSELS — Petrofina SA is looking for opportunities to buy a large U.S. oil-extraction company

1982, on a 544.9-billion franc revenue.

Petrofina SA has proposed distributing one bonus share for every

Mr. Lindblad said that as long as six months ago, Cardo had been considering the acquisition of more shares in manufacturing companies.

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(Cdn.)

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine
SA reported portfolio revenue and

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, main owner of the Seabrook nuclear plant, said it could go bankrupt before approval of a plan to revive the plant's first reactor. The owners of Seabrook will vote next week on a reorganization plan for Public Service under which construction on the first reactor would be resumed.

Mercury. The sale leaves them with 50 percent each. The price was not disclosed, but sources put it at £6 million (\$8.2 million) to £8 million.

Mr. Demeure said first quarter results were good. As reported, the group last year made a 14.1-billion-franc profit, up 16.5 percent from

Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
370	3.00-4.50	17.50-19.50	---
390	0.25-1.00	7.00- 8.50	17.00-19.00
410	---	3.00- 4.50	8.50-10.00
430	---	1.50- 2.50	4.50- 6.00
450	---	---	2.25- 3.75

Gold: 389.20-389.70

The controller's statement said

Continental's assets totaled \$41.4 billion at the end of March. It said that standard financial tests of a bank's stability, including the ratios of capital to assets and equity to assets "compare favorably with those of other major multinational banks." (AP/UPI)

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Grains

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)							
May 1984	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	+0.01
July 1984	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.25	+0.01
Sept 1984	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.26	+0.01
Nov 1984	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.27	+0.01
Jan 1985	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.28	+0.01
Mar 1985	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.29	+0.01
May 1985	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.30	+0.01
July 1985	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.31	+0.01
Sept 1985	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.32	+0.01
Nov 1985	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.33	+0.01
Jan 1986	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.34	1.34	+0.01
Mar 1986	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.35	+0.01
May 1986	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.36	+0.01
July 1986	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.37	+0.01
Sept 1986	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.38	+0.01
Nov 1986	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.39	+0.01
Jan 1987	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.40	+0.01
Mar 1987	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.41	+0.01
May 1987	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.42	+0.01
July 1987	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.43	1.43	+0.01
Sept 1987	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.44	+0.01
Nov 1987	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.45	+0.01
Jan 1988	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.46	+0.01
Mar 1988	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.47	1.47	+0.01
May 1988	1.49	1.48	1.48	1.49	1.48	1.48	+0.01
July 1988	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.50	1.49	1.49	+0.01
Sept 1988	1.51	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.50	1.50	+0.01
Nov 1988	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.51	+0.01
Jan 1989	1.53	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.52	+0.01
Mar 1989	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.54	1.53	1.53	+0.01
May 1989	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.55	1.54	1.54	+0.01
July 1989	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.55	1.55	+0.01
Sept 1989	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.56	+0.01
Nov 1989	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.57	+0.01
Jan 1990	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.58	+0.01
Mar 1990	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.59	1.59	+0.01
May 1990	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.60	+0.01
July 1990	1.62	1.61	1.61	1.62	1.61	1.61	+0.01
Sept 1990	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.62	1.62	+0.01
Nov 1990	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.63	1.63	+0.01
Jan 1991	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.64	1.64	+0.01
Mar 1991	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.66	1.65	1.65	+0.01
May 1991	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.66	+0.01
July 1991	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.67	1.67	+0.01
Sept 1991	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.68	1.68	+0.01
Nov 1991	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.69	+0.01
Jan 1992	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.70	1.70	+0.01
Mar 1992	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.71	+0.01
May 1992	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	+0.01
July 1992	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.73	+0.01
Sept 1992	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.74	+0.01
Nov 1992	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.75	+0.01
Jan 1993	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.76	1.76	+0.01
Mar 1993	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.77	+0.01
May 1993	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.78	+0.01
July 1993	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.79	1.79	+0.01
Sept 1993	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.80	+0.01
Nov 1993	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.81	+0.01
Jan 1994	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.82	1.82	+0.01
Mar 1994	1.84	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.83	1.83	+0.01
May 1994	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.84	+0.01
July 1994	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.85	+0.01
Sept 1994	1.87	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.86	1.86	+0.01
Nov 1994	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.87	+0.01
Jan 1995	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.88	+0.01
Mar 1995	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.89	1.89	+0.01
May 1995	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.90	+0.01
July 1995	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.92	1.91	1.91	+0.01
Sept 1995	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.93	1.92	1.92	+0.01
Nov 1995	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.94	1.93	1.93	+0.01
Jan 1996	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.94	1.94	+0.01
Mar 1996	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.95	1.95	+0.01
May 1996	1.97	1.96	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.96	+0.01
July 1996	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.97	+0.01
Sept 1996	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.98	1.98	+0.01
Nov 1996	2.00	1.99	1.99	2.00	1.99	1.99	+0.01
Jan 1997	2.01	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.00	2.00	+0.01
Mar 1997	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.02	2.01	2.01	+0.01
May 1997	2.03	2.02	2.02	2.03	2.02	2.02	+0.01
July 1997	2.04	2.03	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.03	+0.01
Sept 1997	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.04	2.04	+0.01
Nov 1997	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.05	2.05	+0.01
Jan 1998	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.06	+0.01
Mar 1998	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.07	2.07	+0.01
May 1998	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.08	2.08	+0.01
July 1998	2.10	2.09	2.09	2.10	2.09	2.09	+0.01
Sept 1998	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.10	+0.01
Nov 1998	2.12	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.11	2.11	+0.01
Jan 1999	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.12	+0.01
Mar 1999	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.14	2.13	2.13	+0.01
May 1999	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	2.14	2.14	+0.01
July 1999	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.15	2.15	+0.01
Sept 1999	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.16	2.16	+0.01
Nov 1999	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.17	2.17	+0.01
Jan 2000	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.19	2.18	2.18	+0.01
Mar 2000	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.20	2.19	2.19	+0.01
May 2000	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.21	2.20	2.20	+0.01
July 2000	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.21	+0.01
Sept 2000	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.23	2.22	2.22	+0.01
Nov 2000	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.23	+0.01
Jan 2001	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.24	+0.01
Mar 2001	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.26	2.25	2.25	+0.01
May 2001	2.27	2.26	2.26	2.27	2.26	2.26	+0.01
July 2001	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.27	+0.01
Sept 2001	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.29	2.28	2.28	+0.01
Nov 2001	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.30	2.29	2.29	+0.01
Jan 2002	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.31	2.30	2.30	+0.01
Mar 2002	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.32	2.31	2.31	+0.01
May 2002	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.32	+0.01
July 2002	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.33	+0.01
Sept 2002	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.34	2.34	+0.01
Nov 2002	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.35	2.35	+0.01
Jan 2003	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.36	2.36	+0.01
Mar 2003	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.37	+0.01
May 2003	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.38	2.38	+0.01
July 2003	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.39	2.39	+0.01
Sept 2003	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.40	2.40	+0.01
Nov 2003	2.42	2.41	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.41	+0.01
Jan 2004	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.43	2.42	2.42	+0.01
Mar 2004	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.43	+0.01
May 2004	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.45	2.44	2.44	+0.01
July 2004	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.45	2.45	+0.01
Sept 2004	2.47	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.46	2.46	+0.01
Nov 2004	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.47	+0.01
Jan 2005	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.48	2.48	+0.01
Mar 2005	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.50	2.49	2.49	+0.01
May 2005	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.50	2.50	+0.01
July 2005	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.52	2.51	2.51	+0.01
Sept 2005	2.53	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.52	2.52	+0.01
Nov 2005	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.54	2.53	2.53	+0.01
Jan 2006	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	+0.01
Mar 2006	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.55	2.55	+0.01
May 2006	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.57	2.56	2.56	+0.01
July 2006	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.57	2.57	+0.01
Sept 2006	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.58	2.58	+0.01
Nov 2006	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.59	+0.01
Jan 2007	2.61	2.60	2.60	2.61	2.60	2.60	+0.01
Mar 2007	2.62	2.61	2.61	2.62	2.61	2.61	+0.01
May 2007	2.63	2.62	2.62	2.63	2.62	2.62	+0.01
July 2007	2.64	2.63	2.63	2.64	2.63	2.63	+0.01
Sept 2007	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.64	2.64	+0.01
Nov 2007	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.66	2.65	2.65	+0.01
Jan 2008	2.67	2.66	2.66	2.67	2.66	2.66	+0.01
Mar 2008	2.68	2.67	2.67	2.68	2.67	2.67	+0.01
May 2008	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.68	+0.01
July 2008	2.70	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.69	2.69	+0.01
Sept 2008	2.71	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.70	+0.01
Nov 2008	2.72	2.71	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.71	+0.01
Jan 2009	2.73	2.72	2.72	2.73	2.72	2.72	+0.01
Mar 2009	2.74	2.73	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.73	+0.01
May 2009	2.75	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.74	2.74	+0.01
July 2009	2.76	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.75</		

SPORTS

Seaver Wins Twice in Baseball Marathon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Harold Baines ended the first eight-hour game in major-league history Wednesday night by hitting a home run with one out in the 25th inning to lift the Chicago White Sox to a 7-6 triumph over the Milwaukee Brewers in the completion of a suspended game.

In the regularly scheduled game, Scott Seaver's two-run single in the seventh broke a 3-3 tie and gave the White Sox a 5-4 decision. Tom Seaver, who pitched one inning of relief to earn the victory

run off Ron Reed had given Milwaukee a 6-3 lead in the 21st, but the White Sox tagged Porter for three runs in the bottom of the inning on a run scoring single by Carlton Fisk and Tom Paciorek's bases-loaded single.

"If you're going to play them that long, you might as well win them," said Seaver, whose relief appearance was his first since 1976 and only the seventh of his 266-game career. "What won it?" he said, echoing a question. "I think our guys got hungry."

Orelles 7, Blue Jays 4
In Baltimore, Floyd Rayford's three-run homer with two out in the eighth capped a four-run rally that powered the Orioles to a 7-3 victory and a doubleheader sweep of Toronto. In the 7-4 opener, Scott McGreger (4-3) went the distance to win his 100th game lifetime.

Tigers 3, Royals 1
In Kansas City, Missouri, Rusty Kuntz doubled home a run and scored another as Detroit downed Kansas City, 3-1. In running their record to 14-0, the Tigers moved within two of the American

League record, set by the 1912 Washington Senators (the major-league mark is 17, established by the 1916 New York Giants).

Twins 5, Angels 2
In Anaheim, California, center fielder Fred Lynn's throwing error following Tom Brunansky's single led to three runs in the seventh and Minnesota held off California, 5-2.

Yankees 11, Indians 4
In New York, Dave Winfield went 4-for-5, scoring four runs and driving in three, and Don Mattingly had five RBIs to power the Yankees past Cleveland, 11-4.

Red Sox 2, Rangers 0
In Arlington, Texas, Bob Ojeda (3-2) and Bob Stanley combined on a six-hitter and reserve second baseman Marty Barrett drove in a run and scored another as Boston nipped Texas, 2-0.

Mariners 4, As 1
In Oakland, California, Jack Perconte had two of his three RBIs during a three-run ninth and three Seattle pitchers combined on five-hitter as the Mariners beat the A's, 4-1.

Mets 3, Braves 1

In the National League, in New York, Keith Hernandez drove in Wally Backman with the go-ahead run in the third and the Mets went on to defeat Atlanta, 3-1, ending a three-game New York losing streak.

Astros 7, Phillies 1
In Houston, Bob Knepper scattered seven hits in his fourth complete game of the year as the Astros breezed past Philadelphia, 7-1.

Cubs 7, Dodgers 0
In Chicago, Scott Sanderson (4-1) and Rich Bordi combined on a five-hitter and Leon Durham drove in three runs as the Cubs shut down Los Angeles, 7-0.

Reds 6, Expos 4
In Montreal, Dave Parker hit his first home run of the season, a two-run shot in the eighth, to lift Cincinnati over the Expos, 6-4.

Padres 3, Cardinals 2
In St. Louis, Steve Garvey hit a two-out RBI triple and Terry Kennedy followed with a two-run homer in the sixth to spark San Diego's 3-2 triumph over the Cardinals.



Tom Seaver: "... You might as well win them."

Celtics Beat Knicks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — The Boston Celtics, led by Larry Bird and Kevin McHale, charged to a 27-point lead early in the second half, withstood a furious New York comeback and went on to a light-marred 121-99 victory over the Knicks Wednesday night and a 3-2 lead in their National Basketball Association playoff series.

Bird finished with 26 points and McHale 22 as Boston moved to

NBA PLAYOFFS
within one victory of advancing to the Eastern Conference final. The sixth game in the best-of-seven series is scheduled for Friday night in New York.

Bird, who also had 10 assists and 9 rebounds, scored 10 of Boston's first 14 points. He cut off by the time McHale carried off the bench to score 7 and help the Celtics to a 32-20 first-period lead.

McHale stayed hot with three baskets early in the second period, and Boston, holding New York scoring ace Bernard King to 9 points, raced to a 66-45 halftime advantage. The Knicks shot 38 percent in the first quarter while Boston hit 65 percent in the first half. Boston picked up 7 steals.

The Celtics, bidding for an unprecedented 15th NBA championship, widened their advantage to 17 in the first three minutes of the second half before New York

made a comeback with the help of Boston fouls.

The Knicks had closed to within 85-72 when, with 50 seconds left in the period, Boston's Danny Ainge got into a playoff alteration the second straight year. The scrappy backup guard tried to stop Durrell Walker on a fast break. Ainge's foul was clear, if not flagrant, and Walker took off after him, swinging.

Both benches immediately cleared, players wrestling in mid-court knees. When the referees untangled things, Ainge and Walker were ejected. Ainge, of course, had gotten into it with Atlanta's Tree Rollins last year in an incident in which Rollins bit one of Ainge's fingers.

The Celtics never returned to their earlier form, but they did keep pace with New York's comeback effort. Boston finished the period in front, 88-76, despite 14 points by King in the quarter.

New York closed to within eight, 88-80, early in the fourth period but could get no closer as the Celtics poured it on again.

Cedric Maxwell had 16 points. Gerald Henderson 15 and Robert Parish and Dennis Johnson 14 apiece for Boston.

King finished with 30 points while Treat Tucker had 18 for the Knicks. New York guard Ray Williams, who had 18 points in the previous game, was 0-for-7 from the floor Wednesday and was held to 4 points.

(AP, NYT)

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In the suspended game, went eight innings plus to win the regular contest. It was the first time in 11 years that a White Sox pitcher had won a game in relief and in a starting role on the same day. Wilbur Wood, pitching five innings, won a suspended game on May 28, 1973, a 21-inning affair against Cleveland. He then shut out the Indians, 4-0, in the regular game.

Baines' home came off Chuck Porter (2-1) on the 753rd pitch of the 8-hour, 6-minute marathon. Besides being the longest major-league game ever for elapsed time, it also set the mark for the longest game by innings played to a decision. The New York Mets and St. Louis played 25 innings on Sept. 11, 1974. The longest game in major-league history came on May 1, 1920, when Boston and Brooklyn played a 26-inning, 1-1 tie.

The game had been suspended at 1:05 A.M. Wednesday after 17 innings with the score at 3-3. In the 23rd inning, the clubs eclipsed the record for longest game in elapsed time: In May 1964, San Francisco beat the Mets, 8-5, in 23 innings, taking 7 hours and 25 minutes.

Ben Oglivie's three-run home

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Angels	10	12	.455	—
As	11	11	.495	—
Braves	10	12	.455	—
Brewers	10	12	.455	—
Bulls	10	12	.455	—
Cardinals	10	12	.455	—
Celtics	10	12	.455	—
Cubs	10	12	.455	—
Expos	10	12	.455	—
Indians	10	12	.455	—
Mariners	10	12	.455	—
Mets	10	12	.455	—
Phillies	10	12	.455	—
Rangers	10	12	.455	—
Reds	10	12	.455	—
Royals	10	12	.455	—
Sox	10	12	.455	—
Tigers	10	12	.455	—
Twins	10	12	.455	—
Yankees	10	12	.455	—

Wednesday Line Scores

First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Angels	10	12	.455	—
As	11	11	.495	—
Braves	10	12	.455	—
Brewers	10	12	.455	—
Bulls	10	12	.455	—
Cardinals	10	12	.455	—
Celtics	10	12	.455	—
Cubs	10	12	.455	—
Expos	10	12	.455	—
Indians	10	12	.455	—
Mariners	10	12	.455	—
Mets	10	12	.455	—
Phillies	10	12	.455	—
Rangers	10	12	.455	—
Reds	10	12	.455	—
Royals	10	12	.455	—
Sox	10	12	.455	—
Tigers	10	12	.455	—
Twins	10	12	.455	—
Yankees	10	12	.455	—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Angels	10	12	.455	—
As	11	11	.495	—
Braves	10	12	.455	—
Brewers	10	12	.455	—
Bulls	10	12	.455	—
Cardinals	10	12	.455	—
Celtics	10	12	.455	—
Cubs	10	12	.455	—
Expos	10	12	.455	—
Indians	10	12	.455	—
Mariners	10	12	.455	—
Mets	10	12	.455	—
Phillies	10	12	.455	—
Rangers	10	12	.455	—
Reds	10	12	.455	—
Royals	10	12	.455	—
Sox	10	12	.455	—
Tigers	10	12	.455	—
Twins	10	12	.455	—
Yankees	10	12	.455	—

Politics, Olympics: The IOC Factor

By Kenneth Reich

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Richard Pound, the International Olympic Committee executive board member from Canada, told a Toronto sportsman Wednesday that the Soviet withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics — following the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow — has proven the Olympics should never be granted to one of the world's superpowers.

"By definition, they will always be against each other," Pound said. "... We also might consider, at some point, a hiccup in the scheduling so that we would be having the Games other than on a year in which the U.S. presidential elections were held. We would have to change the four-year period."

But late Wednesday Pound refused to elaborate. What he wanted to talk about was the strategy that might get the Russians to reconsider their decision.

"The future of the Olympic Games," he exclaimed. "We can wait to talk about that until after Korea" — referring to the Seoul Games scheduled for 1988.

Some would say Pound's attitude reflects international Olympic leaders' seemingly habitual unwillingness to consider action that might solve some of the Games' major problems.

There has not been an Olympics free of serious political strife since Tokyo in 1964. In Mexico City in 1968 there were student protesters and a black power victory-stand demonstration. In 1972, in Munich, came the terrorist attack on the Olympic Village that killed 11 Israeli athletes. In 1976 in Montreal, there was an African boycott and the barring of the Taiwan. In 1980 in Moscow, there was the U.S.-led boycott to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Some of the continuing problems:

• In moving the Summer Games from the capital of one superpower (Moscow) to a major city in another (Los Angeles) to a city that is only 30 miles from a hostile border (Seoul) — rather than to more neutral sites — the IOC has repeatedly plunged the Games into political chaos.

• By continually increasing the number of events, thus making the Olympics bigger and more expensive, the IOC is reducing the chances that some smaller countries, out of power politics' mainstream, will be able to host the Games.

• By putting the emphasis on nations competing rather than on the individuals, and in fact barring athletes who do not have national sponsorship, the IOC has, regardless of site, made the Games a focal point for national rivalries.

• In muddying for years its rules regarding amateurs and professionals, Olympic leaders have contributed to hypocrisy in sport and allowed Eastern bloc countries to dominate much international competition.

• In pushing for more money for international sports bodies through ever greater television contracts and involvements in commercial sponsorships, the IOC has encouraged what some see as commercial excesses contributing, in some cases, to a circus atmosphere.

All these problems, even in the views of many Olympic officials themselves, cry out for serious attention. But despite almost ceaseless international Olympic meetings, they seldom get it.

At the 1981 World Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden, West Germany, for example, there were six

days of platitudinous speeches and then meaningless summary reports that dribbled in for months thereafter. No open debate was allowed, no spontaneous resolutions from the floor. There were no contested votes.

Even when there was candid discussion of real problems, it seemed not to run along constructive lines. For instance, several speakers dealt with "gigantism," the phenomenon of a constantly growing, constantly more expensive Games. But each defended "gigantism" and called for bigger Olympics. None assailed it as possibly restricting the places the Games could be held.

It was a similar situation with a proposal that the Games be moved permanently to a neutral site, perhaps in Greece. To the extent it was discussed at all, Greece was dismissed as impractical. But no one suggested another possible permanent site or outlined how, practically, one could be developed.

The pattern holds. The IOC has called a conference for November in Lausanne, Switzerland, on the Olympics and the media — a critical subject because many feel that worldwide Olympics coverage contributes to the temptation politicians, terrorists and others feel to use the Games to make points having nothing to do with sport.

But at Lausanne, as at Baden-Baden, there will be no opportunity for any free, unrehearsed exchange of views or for any unexpected developments and trends. The majority of the speakers will be the most senior international Olympic officials.

It is not that no one in the Olympic community holds dissenting ideas. In private discussions at the frequent meetings, they abound. But they are seldom allowed to come to the floor.

Monique Berlioux, the IOC's redoubtable executive director, has frequently expressed impatience with such gatherings. She has said they are of little value.

But both recent IOC presidents, Ireland's Lord Killanin and Spain's Juan Antonio Samaranch, have privately referred to a need to use IOC establishment control of such meetings. They have not wanted to run the risk that representatives of the international sports federations or of national Olympic committees — or world-class athletes — could somehow vote reforms that might diminish the IOC's control of the Olympic movement.

Samaranch is also admittedly loath to let most real issues come to a head at annual IOC meetings. On the amateur-professional issue, for instance, he conceded in Sarajevo that if his ideas for a more open Games — allowing more professional athletes — were to be allowed to come to a vote, they would have been defeated by a combination of idealistic supporters of amateurism and Eastern bloc members. Under these circumstances, he indicated privately, he would just as soon keep the issue out of the meeting.

All of this works for continuation of the status quo. And the problems continue to fester. This week, with the announcement of the Soviet boycott, there have been a state of suggestions, as there were during the boycott crisis four years ago, for deep-seated reform.

The question remains whether any more meaningful reform will follow 1984 than followed 1980. Meanwhile, time might be running out for the Olympics. Said James Worrall, Canada's other IOC member: The Soviet boycott "certainly brings us pretty damn close to the end."

League record, set by the 1912 Washington Senators (the major-league mark is 17, established by the 1916 New York Giants).

Twins 5, Angels 2
In Anaheim, California, center fielder Fred Lynn's throwing error following Tom Brunansky's single led to three runs in the seventh and Minnesota held off California, 5-2.

Yankees 11, Indians 4
In New York, Dave Winfield went 4-for-5, scoring four runs and driving in three, and Don Mattingly had five RBIs to power the Yankees past Cleveland, 11-4.

Red Sox 2, Rangers 0
In Arlington, Texas, Bob Ojeda (3-2) and Bob Stanley combined on a six-hitter and reserve second baseman Marty Barrett drove in a run and scored another as Boston nipped Texas, 2-0.

Mariners 4, As 1
In Oakland, California, Jack Perconte had two of his three RBIs during a three-run ninth and three Seattle pitchers combined on five-hitter as the Mariners beat the A's, 4-1.

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In the National League, in New York, Keith Hernandez drove in Wally Backman with the go-ahead run in the third and the Mets went on to defeat Atlanta, 3-1, ending a three-game New York losing streak.

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Tigers	10	12	.455	—
Twins	10	12	.455	—
Yankees	10	12	.455	—

Baseball Leaders

Clark, S.F.	28	10	27	358
Walden, L.A.	28	11	27	352
Walden, L.A.	27	13	25	352
St. Louis, Mo.	27	13	25	347
St. Louis, Mo.	27	13	25	341
St. Louis, Mo.	27	13	25	341
St. Louis, Mo.	27	13	25	341
St. Louis, Mo.	27	13	25	341
St. Louis, Mo.	27	13	25	341
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